THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH JANUARY.

WE HAVE some authority for stating that Babu Bunbehari Kapur will take the place of Mr. Justice Chunder Madhub Ghose in the Bengal Council.

THE INDIAN WITNESS, leaving aside its mission of holding forth the principles of Christianity, has descended to earthly matters by characterising the public meetings against the Tenancy Bill, as being 'systematically worked up for the occasion.' Nothing is more ludicrous than to see the wriggle and flounder of a blacksmith in attempting to pass for a potter; and such a ludicrous plight our contemporary has brought himself to. We do not know, if agitation meetings are not worked up for the occasion, they cannot be held in anticipation of the occasion unless our people have the prescient eye of a prophet. And that is not all, he has, as is his wont from the pulpit, given a significant warning to Government not to trust these multiplying telegrams which are being sent in from all parts of Bengal. No, no, Government will pay every heed to your ministrations. Wah, wah, Alnaschar!

A LADY CORRESPONDENT of the *Times of India* gives the following history of the family of the new Viceroy:—"A few words on the subject of the Dufferin family may be of interest. Lord Dufferin is grandson of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, his mother being a daughter of Thomas Sheridan, son of the famous Member of Parliament and "crony" of George IV. The present peer's father was a Captain in the Royal Navy. He died in 1841, and his widow subsequently married the Earl of Gifford, [illegible] son of the Marquis of Tweedale, a union that lasted only two months. The Hon. Mrs. Norton, famed as much for her beauty as for her poetry, was this lady's sister. Her romantic marriage, at an advanced age, to Sir William Sterling Maxwell, is still fresh in the memories of many people, having taken place but a few years ago. Her life-story is more interesting than nineteen out of twenty-three volume novels that one reads. Lady Helen Blackwood accompanies her father and mother. The other children remain at home. Lady Helen is tall and slight, and has a pleasant face."

WE HEAR Sir Rivers Thompson, has recommended Mr. F. B. Peacock to the Chief Commissionership of Assam. Mr. Peacock is a deserving officer, and we should be glad if he is given the appointment.

WE HAVE received a copy of the First Annual Report of the Bagbazar Reading Library. Considering the short time the Library has come into existence, the progress made by it seems fair, and its financial position strong. We wish the institution long life and success.

THE PROPOSAL of establishing provincial Appellate Benches has now taken a definite shape, and, we hear, four such experimental Benches will be established in four districts of Bengal before September next. Consequent on the establishment of these Benches, the number of High Court Judgeships will have to be reduced, it the experiment proves successful; and to carry out the plan of retrenchment, it is in the contemplation of the Government of India not to fill up the vacancies in the High Court that will be caused by the retirement of the existing judges for the next five years or more. The salaries of the European and Native judges of the Provincial Appellate Benches will be Rs. 3000 and 2000 a month respectively.

WE HAVE been informed that Babu Sharada Prasad Chatterji, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Bhagulpur Division, will be transferred to Arrah and Babu Chunder Nath Sing, Deputy Magistrate and Dy Collector will be brought from Arrah to take his place.

WE CONGRATULATE Messrs. H. L. Harrison and C. C. Stevens upon their sons having successfully passed out in the examination lately held at Woolwich for the Royal Engineers. It is satisfactory to find young Stevens carrying away two prizes, one for chemistry and another for Landscape painting, from among the many competitors.

AN ENGLISH paper received by the last mail has the following:—"The Royal baron of beef, which will appear on her Majesty's table on Christmas Day, will be cut from a prime short horn bred and fed by her Majesty at the Prince Consort's farm, Windsor. The joint will weigh upwards of 300 lbs, and will be roasted at Windsor Castle, and sent to Osborne." Although the mention of such things as beef, pork, and a thousand other ones in the columns of the *Hindoo Patriot* is reprehensible, but we have this apology to offer for making the quotation that the joint which was indeed a royal one, was meant for the table of our mother, the Queen-Empress.

TUESDAY, 6TH JANUARY.

PEOPLE WANTED to make much political capital out of the news that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales will ask for an allowance for his eldest son Prince Albert Victor, but the *Daily Telegraph* allays the rude shock the country received at the circulation of that item of news by telling us that no such *subsidy* will be demanded till the Prince is married, and until then will remain under his paternal roof.

A WORKMAN, engaged in the construction of a fireproof strong room in the premises of Cox Brothers, Dundee, incautiously entered the innermost recess of the safe, and, the door closing with a self-acting spring lock, he was imprisoned. The key of the door was with the makers of the safe in Birmingham. It was telegraphed for, and meantime the workman remained in the safe. He was supplied with food through a barred aperture, and was not expected to be released for two days.

"A FEW days ago, writes a correspondent of the *Times*, "an officer of the Russian army named Stchebrovsky, was tried at Odessa on a charge of polygamy. He had married three women in less than three years. The second wife was called as a witness, but refused to testify against him; she said there was not such another man in the world, and declared that she loved him still. The prisoner found an eloquent defender in Prince Mestchersky, who in a brilliant speech invoked the example of Ivan the Terrible and other distinguished historic characters to prove that a man may rightly have several wives at the same time. But his master stroke was an appeal to the letter of the Russian law, which, though it declares bigamy to be a penal offence, is silent as to polygamy; and the jury, taking the same view of the question, returned a verdict of not guilty. Stchebrovsky thereupon" quitted the court amid the applause of the audience, with the second Madame Stchebrovsky hanging on his arm." We should like to know if all the three were widows or misses a piece, and whether their widow-hood was enforced.

WE TAKE the following item of Hyderabad news from the *Statesman*:—"Hyderabad is just now full of rumours. It is said that all the secretaries of the Nizam's Government will be natives. The present European incumbents, however, will not suffer pecuniarily. Then it is said the Revenue Board must be abolished, and the Post Office thoroughly overhauled and reformed. The abolition of the Board of Revenue cannot possibly be a mistake."

THE BHAGULPORE MUNICIPALITY having failed to scrape together an adequate sum of money likely to prove sufficient for the construction of the new local water-works, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has been pleased to order that the work should be taken up by the Public Works Department as an ordinary public work, the Municipality contributing the funds it has succeeded in raising towards the expenses. We are glad that His Honour has come to such a decision, and we heartily thank him for it.

LORD NAPIER AND ETTRICK, in reference to the memorial of the Princess of Tanjore for an increase of stipend (and which is being numerously signed by members of both Houses,) writes:—"The annexation of the State of Tanjore may have been one of questionable political morality. I do not defend it in principle. I regard it as an irrevocable act of public policy. The family have consequently the strongest claim on the indulgence and generosity of the Government." The noble Lord is doing yeoman's service to the Southern Presidency, and the best thanks of the Presidency are due to him.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, of last week announces a change in the constitution of the Syndicate of the Calcutta University. The number of members has been increased from 7 to 10. The Faculty of Arts will return five of its members to the Syndicate, the Faculties of Law and Medicine two each and the Faculty of Engineering will elect one member as before. No doubt it is a change for the better; but it does not materially remove the hitch which not only we but others also in our train have from time to time complained of; it is the predominance of the Educational officers who must as a matter of course support the Director of Public Instruction in all his proposals and the non-departmental element being invariably put down whenever they attempt to go against the Lord of the Department. As in the Civil Service, the Departmental bureaucrats reign supreme here. We should have been glad if to the present rule a clause had been added making it incumbent on the senate to return an at least equal number of Departmental and non-Departmental members. However, we may now hope that with the increase in the number of the Members of the Syndicate its efficiency will be increased.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH JANUARY.

THE INDIAN STATESMAN has undertaken to make some painful disclosures regarding the conduct of some officials connected with the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and the slowness of its trains since the Arranghatta collision. Indeed the latter has become a source of annoyance to passengers who have the misfortune to travel by the morning up-trains. We can personally bear testimony to the fact that the train leaving Sealdah at 7-30 A.M., now reaches Boggullah at 11-20, exactly 50 minutes later than before. The delay is caused by unnecessarily bringing up the train to a standstill for 14, 18 and 30 minutes respectively at three places besides usual stoppages in minor stations. An hour's delay may be nothing to the authorities, but prove very trying to passengers. We hope the authorities will try so to arrange the movement of the up-trains as to reach the different stations as in the Company's time. We should like also to know something definite about the conduct of a certain guard and a driver at Pangsa and Kumarkhally respectively.

IT IS now definitely settled that the removal of the Madras Military Accounts offices to Bangaloro has been stopped. The Supreme Government has vetoed the measure on the ground of Bangalore being foreign territory.

LAST WEEK'S season reports of Bombay contain strange story of a hail storm in the Belgaum District. That "hail stones" of the size of a cocoanut fell at Athni, and that seven shepherds are reported to have been struck and killed by them.

"PLANS for the construction of a submarine boat have been sent to the Admiralty. A vessel of this kind has lately been perfected at Stockholm. It is 64 feet long and 6 feet wide—cigar-shaped—its engine being of 30 horse-power. It travels under water at 10 miles an hour, and will carry six persons, who can remain in it for six hours at a time. A funnelshaped cylinder is the only part that is visible. The steersman works in the cylinder, which has a glass roof. This boat should be especially valuable for torpedo purposes."

THE NEW INSPECTOR GENERAL of Police for Bombay will be Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Wise, District Superintendent G. I P. Railway.

WE TAKE the following melancholy story from the *Statesman*.—It appears that on the 8th December, a wealthy tradesman of Vienna set out with his son to shoot eagles, from what is known as an "Own Hut." The father fired first, but missed his mark, and the son was about to fire when his gun accidentally went off, shooting his father through the lungs. Death was instantaneous. The young man driven to despair discharged the second barrel against his own breast. The three shots, fired in rapid succession, attracted the attention of a pointsman on the Northern Railway, close by. He entered the hut, and found father and son lying in a pool of blood, the former dead, while the latter was just able to give an account of what had occurred before he died.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS in Arts, Law, and Medicine of 1885 will be held on the under-mentioned dates:—Entrance Examination, and first examination in Arts, and B. A Examination, on Monday the 13th April, and following days; B L. and the Medical Examinations on Monday, the 2nd March, and following days. Applications from candidates for admisson to the Entrance, First Arts, and B. A. Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar on or before the 2nd March. Applications from candidates for admission to the B. L. and Medical Examinations must be lodged with the Registrar before the 2nd and the 16th February, respectively.

SAYS THE *Bombay Gazette*:—"With respect to the Meingoon Prince in his retirement at Pondicherry, the King of Burmah is still paying attention to his brother's movements. Sayay Daw Gyee, Oc Pow Htoon, who went to Pondicherry a few weeks ago and had an interview with the Acting Governor, on a mission from King Theebaw, has just returned to Calcutta after a second visit to Pondicherry. This must have been undertaken immediately after the minister had returned to Mandalay, and reported the results of his former journey. The second visit has been made expressly for the purpose of ascertaining definitely what prospect the Meingoon Prince has of accomplishing his projected escape to Saigon. It is understood that the Secretary from King Theebaw's court takes back with him most satisfactory assurances as to the permanence of the Prince's detention in French territory. Sayay Daw Gyee leaves Calcutta in a day or two for Mandalay."

SPEAKING OF CHRISTIANITY in India at a meeting of the Church Mission Society held at Kensington, Sir Richard Temple took occasion to express an opinion that the educated Indians were ready to accept Christianity if only it were proceeded with "sufficient dialetical power, zeal, fervor and confidence." That this is one of the surprising hits of our ex-governor in the way of conjecture every missionary will admit. The educated natives are as much inclined to accept Christianity, with how much of logic and zeal soever be it preached, as they are willing to accept Islamism or Judaism. But, leaving the question of conversion apart, Sir Richard is quite true in saying that generally the missionaries have become apathetic in their mission, and the reason for this apathy probably is the invulnerability of the Indian minds to the reasoning in a circle of the Christian preachers.

THURSDAY, 8TH JANUARY.

SAYS A CONTEMPORARY that some ingenious Borahs of Neriad and Kapadwanj are in trouble and are likely to do penance for their ingenuity. They invented a novel kind of *ghi*, being a combination of kabr or kosamba seed and buffalo fat, so well assimilated as to present all the appearance and odour of ghi. As there was an appreciable difference in the price in the way of cheapness, the ingenious inventors were doing a roaring business in it, until a short time ago the trick was discovered much to the amazement and horror of a good many Orthodox Hindus who had thus partaken of buffalo fat. The matter is before the police authorities.

REGARDING THE TRINIDAD MASSACRE an Indian Civilian writes to the *Times* on the 28th November:—"The slaughter of Indian coolies at Trinidad will indeed require serious inquiry. At rare intervals serious collisions and loss of life have occurred in India owing to disputes between rival sects; in resistance to civil authority scarcely at all, I feel sure that in the last half century, at least, there has been no such slaughter in collision with the civil authority in all our vast Empire in India. It is bad enough that such should have taken place in the small population of Trinidad. But worse remains behind, according to your correspondence. "The fact is that the rest of the population are afraid of the coolies, and so take these stern measures to keep them down." And why are they afraid of these mild coolies? There is dissatisfaction among them "on account of increased work and pay at the old rate. A few weeks ago, in consequence of the great depression in the sugar market, their tasks were increased, and a spirit of discontent had been engendered thereby." The Colonial correspondent goes on—"I do not, of course, blame the measure it might, indeed, have been absolutely necessary to save the planter." I, on the other hand, say that if the statement is correct there has been the grossest breach of contract. The coolies are engaged in India to serve for five years at a specified rate of wages. I have always doubted whether we are justified in attesting these contracts, for, as a matter of fact, they are not fully acted on. The wage is commuted to a payment for a certain task, called a day's work, over which the Indian Government has no control, and which though very well for the skilled and able-bodied, is not a fulfilment of contract to the weak and unskilled, who are engaged on what they may well believe to be a wage contract. Be that as it may the fixed task system has so long prevailed that I would not raise that question here. Of late years much effort has been made to protect the coolies, and we may assume that on the average the established tasks are fair, advantageous to the skilled, if disadvantageous to the unskilled. But what shall we say if, owing to depression of sugar, coolies serving under these five-years contracts are arbitrarily subjected to a change in the task-work standard—in other words, to a reduction in the wages for which they are working—and if, in consequence of the natural discontent so engendered, it has been thought necessary to seize an occasion of opposition to a sudden and arbitrary police regulation to shoot them down wholesale? I say again that a thorough inquiry is urgently necessary."

A CONFERENCE was held at Leeds on December 1, to consider the question of the opium traffic with China, and resolutions were formulated, declaring that in the opinion of the Conference the British Indian opium trade with China is opposed to justice and morality; that its suppression would tend to promote the true commercial interests of the empires concerned, and remove an obstacle to the spread of Christianity. A Committee was formed to call a public meeting for the purpose of emphasising the opinion expressed by the Conference. This is all very good, but what about the liquor traffic in England, and which is the greater demoralization? By the way is there a syndicate at work for a Joint-Stock Company *in prospect* to trade in opium? In other words are we having the old salt philanthropy and cry over again?

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent:

"Sometime ago Mr Elliott, Chief Commissioner of Assam removed the Accountant of the Sylhet Treasury from his post for cutting a bad figure in Arithmetic in an optional Departmental examination. The figures arrived at in the subjoined paragraph quoted from his recent Excise Resolution seem to call for explanation. "Mr Johnson has shown that the quantity (of opium) taken out in the last quarter of 1882-83 in the Assam Valley districts exceeded by 128 maunds (497 maunds against 369) the quantity taken out in the corresponding quarter of the preceeding year; it exceeded by 151 maunds the quantity taken out in the last quarter of 1883-84. If these 123 maunds were transferred from 1882-83 to 1883-84 the consumption of the two years would have been 1,610 and 1,521 maunds respectively, a falling off of only 89 maunds, *and a gain to the revenue of Rs2 7,000.*"

The only information wanted to complete the above extract is that opium was sold at Rs 26 a seer in 1882-83 and at Rs 32 a seer in 1883-84. The puzzle is how the Chief Commissioner arrived at the sum of Rs 2,70,000!

IN ANOTHER para the same writer says:—

In another Resolution Mr Elliot says that "In Cachar the work of Silchar Moonsiff is characterised as the worst in the Province, when judged by the test of appeal to the Deputy Commissioner and threatens the Moonsiff with *serious* consequences. Elsewhere he says that the history given by Mr Johnson of the conversion of annual into decennial Cases is hardly complete as it stands, and it seems desirable to put on record that the chief reason why the Chief Commissioner has laid so much stress upon it from the very beginning of his connection with the Province has been that he saw in it the best method of *neutralizing* the effect of Mr Ward's judicial decisions about which Sir Richard Garth in a judgement delivered by him in appeal says as follows. "There have been several other cases since the year 1879, which have come up in appeal from Assam, and in which, I regret to say this Court has been constrained to express its disapproval of the law which has been laid down by the District Judge."

Now our readers are aware that Mr Elliott got Mr Ward's promotion to the Judicial Commissionership of British Burmah and tried his best to see Mr Ward appointed as his *locum tenens* when he publicly censured the native Moonsiff without waiting to see if the High Court confirms his decisions in second appeal! This is the crime of color.

FRIDAY, 9TH, JANUARY.

THE FOLLOWING appears in the *Tribune*, which is said to have been communicated to it by a European Government official of high position:—"Jeypore (Rajputana) is quite worthy of visit, and I could not help feeling that if all Native States were well managed, we might take a lesson from them. I have never seen any town so beautifully clean, or people more respectful, and with it all they seemed to walk about in a brisk independent way, and they looked happy and contented. There was no begging or scowling, and altogether I have seen no place in India that pleased me so much". This speaks volumes, considering the race and color of the writer. We commend the above to the notice of other native States.

NEWS BY the last mail has arrived of another attempt of the dynamiters to explode the London bridge on December 13. The bridge, though slightly injured, has not suffered anything like a serious damage.

A STRANGE revelation has been made in Egypt. The French are said to be aiding the Mahdi in carrying out his opposition to the English troops. A French journalist is reported to be residing in the Mahdi's camp and keeping up correspondence with the French clique at Cairo who are said to supply the Mahdi with full information regarding the movements of British troops. This unfriendly conduct on the part of France is to be regretted. But this act of neighbouring France gives us an insight into the complications to which affairs are drifting. We have all along maintained that the Egyptian muddle should be ended as soon as possible and we reiterate that the sooner the hands of England become clean of Egypt the better.

ON DIT France, Germany and Austria have unanimously rejected the financial proposals of England and want to substitute a collective guarantee with an international financial control instead.

THE LAHOR correspondent of a contemporary says that Dr Leitner, principal of Lahore College and orientalist, has applied to retire on pension. Is his retirement owing to the supersession of his claims to the post of Director of Public Instruction?

AT a Sunday lecture on the 7th Decemder, Professor Blackie delivered a lecture on the love songs of Scotland to four thousand persons in St. Andrew's Hall, Glasgow. He said some people thought it profane to deliver such a lecture on Sunday, but what was said on week days should be said on Sunday. Ministers opposed his speaking on love-songs and beautiful women, but clergymen usually sought for beautiful wives, especially with big purses. He liked to see a woman's beautiful face, but never looked at her ankles. Professor Blackie sang a Scotch ballad, "Will ye gang to Kelvin Grove, Bonnie lassie, O."

AN ELOPMENT case has created some surprise and considerable sensation in the Rhonda valley district. The woman, who is 40 years of age and the mother of 5 children, has run away with an youngster of nearly the age of her first child, taking her youngest child and a large sum of money belonging to her husband with her. The erratic pair has made for America they say. Marriage is not always a safeguard against such immoral practices as some of our friends would have us believe.

PRINCE Henry of Battenberg, the *fiance* of H. R. H. Princess Beatrice, is the third son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg uncle of Louis IV., Grand Duke of Hesse-Darmstadt. Born in 1858, he is about a year younger than his future bride. Prince Henry is a Lieutenant in the 1st Regiment of the Prussian Body Guard. One of his elder brothers, Prince Louis, is a Lieutenant in the English Navy; the other, Prince Alexander, was elected Prince of Bulgaria by the National Bulgarian Assembly after the Russo-Turkish war.

WE ARE REQUESTED to announce that a new Fortnightly bearing the name of the *Youngmen* will be out from 1st February next. The paper will be issued chiefly for the good of the rising generation, and will deal almost exclusively with questions that concern them most. The paper will try to remove the evils arising from exclusiveness and propagate the principles of liberty of thought from their various standpoints, and secondly it will be an agency for checking aberrations of "free thinking" by the Youths. Subscription Rs. 1 8 per annum exclusive of postage. Size 8 pp. Foolscap.

SATURDAY, 10TH JANUARY.

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE of this week publishes a notification for acquiring about 2 Bigahs of land adjoining the Medical College and Eden Hospital for the purpose of building a hostel for female Medical Students, to the funds of which Her Highness Maharani Surnomoye has so liberally contributed.

IT IS REPORTED that in the archives of the Bombay Secretariat some autograph Despatches of Sir Arthur Wellesley (afterwards Duke of Wellington, of his early Indian campaigns have been found. It is to be expected that new light will be thrown on the events of his early career when the Despatches will see light.

WE HAVE BEEN FAVOURED with a copy of the memorial of the inhabitants of Bantra, Khooroot and Kusoonday to his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, praying for the removal of the night-soil burial-ground from Bantra. The memorialists say that the depot to which is brought the filth of the inhabitants of nearly a third part of the Howrah Municipality for burial has become a source of grave annoyance and a frightful cause of occasional outbreaks of epidemic diseases. They have, they say, pointed out a place which is not very far removed from the site of the present depot, where the operation of burying the execrata may be carried on for some generations to the perfect relief to the memorialists. The Municipality have taken objection to their proposal as the land is beyond the pale of the municipal limits. But the objection appears to us to be futile; when the Calcutta Municipality could take the nightsoil of the whole town to Dhapa we see no reason why the Howrah Municipality cannot take its foul matter to an adjacent open field, removed from the surrounding villages. We hope His Honour will pay attention to the reasonable request of the memorialists.

WE REGRET to have to announce the death of Babu Koilash Chunder Ghose, Head Master, Dacca Colligiate School and Vice-chairman of the local Municipa-

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lity. After an honorable and distinguished academical career, the lamented deceased joined the Educational Department and clung to it for 33 years. He was very popular with all the classes of the Dacca community, and when the Vice-chairmanship of the Municipality fell vacant he was unanimously voted to it to the satisfaction alike of the Natives and Europeans. He was an unassuming man of moderate ambition. He has left a large family of children and a widow to bemoan his untimely loss. He was only 56 years of age at the time of his death.

"EVERY ONE REMEMBERS Carlyle's remark, quoted in "Dr. Claudius," that the French nobles laughed at Rousseau's theories, but that their skins went to bind the second edition of his book. This incident of the tannery of human skins at Meudon has lately been outdone in grimness, if not in historical interest by an official of the School of Medicine at Paris. The dead bodies of murderers it is well known, are in France given over to the School of Medicine for dissecting purposes. The official in question—so the French papers say—has in his turn handed over the skin of Campi, who was executed some time ago, to a tanner with instructions that it should be tanned, and afterwards used to bind the documents relating to the murderer's post-mortem."

A CONTEMPORARY hears that the Newab Nazim of Bengal intends to sell through Messrs. Hamilton & Co., a part of his family jewels to the value of five lacs of rupees and to invest the proceeds in land, the income from which will help him to defray the expenses of the Nizamut and to keep up the dignity of his house. Such is the instability of worldly grandeur!

SOME four hundred dealers in peice-goods in Calcutta have come to an agreement to only buy European piece-goods which are correctly stamped, that is, such goods which are of the actual standard length of 36 inches to the yard, and that if any one of them infringes the agreement, he will pay a fine of Rs. 100 to be applied to some charitable or religious institution. But who is to realise this fine?

MR. ALFRED MARSHALL has been elected as Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge in the place of the late Mr. Fawcett. Mr. Marshall is equally fortunate in his wife. Mrs. Marshall is said to have assisted Mr. Marshall in writing his "Economics of Industry" and was also connected with the teaching of Political Economy in connexion with the "Cambridge correspondence classes.

WE ARE requested to announce that the number of appointments to be competed for at the ensuing examination of the candidates for admission into the Sub-Executive Service will be twelve.

CALCUTTA, Allahabad, Dacca, Hughli, and Patna have been made centres for the B. A. Examination of 1885.

WE BEG to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications: 1. Report on the Cawnpore Experimental Farm for the rabi season, 1883-84. 2. The Mahabharatha of Krishna-Dwipayana Vyasa translated into English, by Protap Chundra Roy. 3. Padya-Niti, Part I., containing moral tales and fables in verse, by Shanookal Chunder Chatterjee. 4. Aryadarsana, a Bengali monthly for Pous, 1291 B.S. 5. Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India. 6. Report on the Administration of British Burma, 1883-84.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London January, 5.—News has been received from the west Coast of Africa that Spain has annexed a tract of country lying between the Capes of Morejon and Oeste. The *Serapis*, from Bombay, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday.

5, 11-30 A.M.—The Channel Squadron has been suddenly ordered to sea, destination unknown. Great excitement prevails.

5.—An official announcement was issued by the Admiralty to-day stating that no orders had been given to the Channel Fleet out of the ordinary course.

7.—Mr. Chamberlain made a speech at Birmingham yesterday, in which he said that, notwithstanding the clamour that had been raised, the British Government would not destroy the independence of Egypt, which they had pledged themselves to respect. Alluding to recent annexations, Mr. Chamberlain said that England was not entitled to prevent other foreign States from colonizing, but that if the rights of Australia were threatened the whole power of England would be employed in defence thereof. The Right Rev. Dr. Jackson Bishop of London, died suddenly yesterday.

Cairo, Jan. 8.— The 42nd Regiment has arrived at Korte and starts to-day for Merawi. Colonel Stewart left Korti today for Gakdul accompained by the 19th Hussars Camel Corpse the 35th Regiment, and Naval Brigade. The wells of Gakdul will be protected by the 35th Regiment, whilst the Guards and remainder of the force will continue the march to El Metammeh.

Cairo January, 7.—Lord Wolesely telegraphs that the 38th Regiment has arrived at Hamdabsi. The force under General Earle will shortly advance.

Cairo, January. 5.—A despatch has been recieved from Sir Garnet Wolsely, stating that Colonel Stewart returns to Korti to-day, having left the Guards in an impregnable position at Gakdul. Several of the Mahdi's men were taken prisoners during the march. The forward movement of our troops has completely surprised the Arabs.

Haiphong, January. 5.—General Negrier has inflicted a second defeat on the Chinese troops near Chu. The enemy numbered 12,000 and were completely routed, losing six hundred killed, and all their arms, ammunition, and provision as.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1885.

THE PUBLIC WORKS REORGANIZATION SCHEME.

THE success which crowned the efforts of the junior civilians of the North-Western Provinces to obtain an improvement of their position from the Government, induced the Civil Engineers to set on foot an agitation for the removal of their alleged grievances. They began to complain loudly that fat appointments did not fall to their lot with the rapidity desired by them. For a time the Government of India successfully resisted their demand. General Richard Strachey who was for years virtually the autocrat in the Public Works Department was very favourably disposed towards the Civil Engineers. But with the creation of a separate member of the Executive Council to take charge of the port-folio of Public Works a change came over the spirit of the Government of India. Sir Andrew Clarke, the first Public Works Minister, thought it necessary to do something to signalize the period of his tenure of office. He eagerly espoused the cause of the Civil Engineers and elaborated a scheme for accelerating their promotion and facilitating their retirement. This costly scheme did not naturally find favour with Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey at a time of financial embarrassment. When the Government of India were finding it extremely difficult to make the two ends meet, it was not to be expected that they would take up a measure which would add to the burdens on the Treasury. Sir Andrew Clarke's scheme was, therefore, practically shelved. The period of Lord Ripon's tenure of Viceroyalty, as the reader knows, was one of great activity in the Public Works Department. A new public works policy which from the very necessity of the case was bound to collapse in the short time was adopted; and yet it was made the occasion for reviving the office of Public Works Member, which had been abolished by Lord Lytton on the retirement of Sir Andrew Clarke. One of the first acts of Mr. Cracroft Hope as head of the Public Works Department was to take up and revise the scheme which had been framed by his predecessor for improving the position of Civil Engineers in India. The revised scheme has at last been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The broad feature of the Public Works Reorganization Scheme is the grant of increased pay to Executive Engineers and Assistant Engineers. We are told that the number of Executive and Assistant Engineers on any list taken together will be divided equally between the two classes, an addition of one to the number of Executive Engineers being made for any fraction; that the Executive Engineers in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th grades will be in the proportion of 8, 9, 10 and 12 respectively; that half the number of Assistant Engineers will be in the first grade, an addition of one being made for any fraction; that the numbers in the three higher grades of Executive Engineers, and in the first grade of Assistant Engineers, as determined above, will be increased so as to allow of the permanent promotion of a number of officers from the junior grades of those classes corresponding to the normal number of officers on furlough; that the pay of the following grades will in future be, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, ₹ 700 a month; 4th grade, ₹ 600; and Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, ₹ 500. Nor is this all. The Reorganization Scheme provides that Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, will recieve ₹ 400 a month instead of ₹ 350, after three years' service in the grade. This last provision, we need hardly remind the reader has been made for the special benefit of Cooper's Hill men. Young men from the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College draw Rs. 350 a month on their arrival in India. Hitherto they have had to wait for their promotion to the next higher grade of Rs. 400 a month until vacancies occurred. This state of things was particularly disagreeable to them, as it involved some delay in getting an increase of pay. Under the Reorganisation Scheme Cooper's Hill men will not have to wait for the occurrence of vacancies. As soon as they have completed three years' service in India, their pay will, as a matter of course, be raised from Rs. 350 to Rs. 400. This scheme no doubt provides that the increase of Rs. 50 a month to the salaries of Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, after three years' service in their grade, will be given in specific recommendations, on account of satisfactory service, and cannot be claimed as a right. This proviso, however, will not bar the advancement of any European Engineer unless indeed, he is guilty of flagrant misconduct. Rejection of the claims of European officers for promotion or for increase of pay is so rare in India that, for all practical purposes, we might ignore the proviso in the scheme of which we are speaking. We may be sure that every young man from Cooper's Hill, after he has completed three years' service in India, will be recommended for an increase to his pay. It will thus be seen that almost every Executive Engineer and Assistant Engineer employed in the Public Works department will benefit by the Reorganisation Scheme. The scheme further provides that certain Civil Engineers, with English training, appointed in India, will be allowed the same privileges under pension rules in all respects, as officers imported from Europe. A nominal roll of these officers, we are told, will be added to the Civil Pension Code hereafter. In regard to Civil Engineers appointed in India from the Civil Engineering Colleges or otherwise, who may rise to the rank of Superintending Engineer, the Government of India, will be prepared to consider favourably their admission to the more favourable pension rules. But—let the reader carefully mark what follows—*this rule is subject toany general restriction that may hereafter be prescribed as to the amount of pension payable to public servants who are Natives of Iadia.* In plain English, this means that Europeans and Natives holding the same office will not be allowed the same scale of pension. This principle has already been adopted by the Government of India. The *Gazette of India* of the 19th April last contained the Resolution of the Public Works Department on the new pension rules for the Engineering establishment. These rules prescribed an improved scale of ordinary pensions for the *European Civil Engineers* of the Public Works Department, and from the benefit of the same the Native Engineers were religiously excluded. This principle was deliberately adopted by the Government of Lord Ripon only a few weeks after his Lordship's noble and spirited vindication of the Queen's Proclamation in the Council Chamber on the occasion of the passing of the Ilbert Bill.

In considering the Public Works Reorganisation scheme we must not shut our eyes to the fact that the Department is now filled to brim with a very large number of Executive Engineers for whom there is no suitable work. This state of things has necessitated the employment of Engineers in charges, which were formerly held by Native subordinates on small pay and allowances and their number is to be further increased under the Reorganization Scheme. This must be done, because Cooper's Hill men cannot be expected to wait long for their promotion. But while so much is being done for the European Engineers in the Public Works Department, the only concession which had been made to Native candidates for employment in the Public Works Department has been withdrawn. We have more than once explained in these columns that the concession made by the Rurki Resolution to pure Natives was one which the India Office had felt in very shame to make to the people of this country after the scandalous misappropriation of Indian revenue for the maintenance of Cooper's Hill College for the benefit exclusively of British-born subjects. Under whatever circumstances, it was a just and fair concession. But the last act of Lord Ripon as Viceroy of India was to withdraw this concession, which, be it be remembered, had been made by the India Office in opposition to the wishes of the Indian Government. The Resolution on the

Rurki College question is dated 13th December —the very date on which the late Viceroy made over charge of his exalted office to his successor. We do not care to discuss what motive induced Lord Ripon to postpone the issue of this important official document to the last day of his rule. But we have no hesitation in saying that our countrymen did not expect that the late Viceroy should so weakly yield to the pressure of Anglo-Indian outcry in this matter. The advantage which the people of India derived from the Thomason Civil Engineering College under the famous Rurki Resolution was by no means large, as the lion's share of the higher posts in the Public Works Department goes to the students of the Royal Indian Civil Engineering College at Cooper's Hill. A portion of the very small number of Rurki appointments which were two years ago reserved exclusively for the people of India has now been taken away from them. The Government of India had originally acquiesced on the policy of the Rurki Resolution because the number of appointments in the Public Works Department available for pupils of Indian Colleges had become very small. The same still continues to be the case even though the Secretary of State has now decided that the annual recruitment from Indian colleges shall be fixed at nine. The number of appointments guaranteed to the four Indian Colleges for 1886 is seven. The increase in their number by only two appointments can be no justification for the withdrawal of the just concession which had been made to the people of India by the Rurki Resolution.

A TRIP TO TARAKESVARA.

FROM THE DIARY OF FRA DIAVOLO.

BLESSED be the holy plain of the great *Emancipator*, which was the scene of a delightful outing on Monday last. Blessings rest on the Railway Association which made that sacred spot so easy of access, and entertained their friends by giving them a free passage thereto. Blessings too on the jolly abbot who defrayed the cost of a sumptuous *dejeune* for the European guests, and for lots of decorations, illuminations, and fireworks for the natives. There has been no want of entertainment at Calcutta since Christmas. Between races and hops, theatres and concerts, fancy-fairs and *burra khanas*, with sundry *divertisements* in the way of paper-chases, and cricket and lawn tennis tournaments, there was a positive surfeit. But the season is delightful, and a run of six-and-thirty miles by rail to a hitherto little-known place, and that at the expense of hospitable hosts was not unwelcome. With me the only difficulty was how could I defile my cloth by visiting an idolatrous shrine. But blessed be the memory of the founder of our order! and all honor to the sacred name of father Loyola! I did not find it insurmountable. I had only to doff my cassock in my cell, where its sanctity remained all unsullied, and to don a tweed tourist's suit to qualify myself for the jaunt.

The passage from Howrah to Seoraphuli is too common-place an affair to deserve a remark. People have run over it for the last thirty years ever so often that every inch of the ground is as well-known as the courtyard in one's own house. Seoraphuli, however, has acquired a new importance as the starting post of the new branch line to *Tarakesvara*. It was a good mart for molasses and grains before, carrying on fair rivalry with the adjoining mart of Baidyabati, which is the chief source of supply for garden produce to Calcutta. It was also noted at one time as the seat of the "ten-anna" barons who owned the whole of the river-bank from Salkia to Serampur. But their glories have long since passed away, and their princely mansion is now fast falling into decay. The place, however, was in its gayest on the occasion. Buntings and evergreens and festoons were set up everywhere in lavish profusion, and triumphal arches and a red awning from the river-bank to the railway platform—a distance of half a mile—made it quite a bride awaiting the arrival of the new bridegroom of India, for it was here that Lord Dufferin landed from his steam passage across the river from Barrackpore, and it was gratifying to me to hear the complimentary terms in which he noticed the decorations of this place. I know not how Lord Dufferin made out that there were many villages and towns along the new route. I did not see them. The fact is that Railway authorities, for the sake of economy, generally select open plains and paddy fields for their lines, and as the paddy crop has already been harvested, I could only see stubble fields, relieved here and there by patches of sugarcane, and the usual run of low, scrubby, uninviting Bengali jungle.

A run of four miles from Seoraphuli brought us to the first station on the new line. It seemed to me, like the Eden of "Martin Chuzzlewit," *all in prospectu*. There may be a village somewhere, called Govindapur, which gives its name to the station, but I did not make out much of it from my crowded carriage. Three miles further on is Singur, a large village verging to a township, and noted as the seat of the Singur Babus. Their castle was once surrounded by a broad moat, which is now partly owned by alligators and partly claimed by the plough. The Babus were noted at one time as powerful zemindars, and men of great influence. But somehow or other brigandage thrived conjointly with them. Tradition has it that somewhere here, there is a plain which bore the ominous name of *katla parar math* or "the field of the fall of katla fish (*alias* man)," and a bog adjoining claimed pre-eminence as *dakater jala* or "the marsh of bandits." Don't you, reader, misunderstand me, and conjure up in your mind any relationship between the marsh and the plain and the castle. They follow each other in the line of my description, because I have heard nothing more about the place. As for what I saw, I can only particularize a lot of some thirty or forty school boys who have taken up the new profession of carrying tiny paper flags, which their brethren in Calcutta have lately brought into fashion. At this moment, I was being troubled by a badly filled pipe, and naturally thought the boys would have been better employed if made to learn how to fill *chillums* properly.

Four miles further on, the train came to Nalikul. It is the head-quarters village of a zemindari belonging to the well-known Zemindar Babu Joykissen Mukerji, of Utterpara. It was not surprising, therefore, that there was a good deal of music and decorations and festoons of evergreens, typical of the interest which the Babu takes in his estates. We had also a salvo of bombs fired by the simple villagers to our honor. I thought this was done to my honor especially, but I have no objection to my fellow travellers,—some four hundred persons,—taking their respective shares out of it. I would even part with my four-hundreth fraction, if any should envy me for it.

Another four miles and we come to Haripal, which, like Singur, at one time thrived in the odour, not of sanctity, but of brigandage. But it has a higher claim to consideration. It was not only a large mart, but the seat of extensive industry. Its cotton-cloths did at one time enjoy great renown, and its brass and bronze wares were reputed for their superior quality. So say my informants, and in such cases I always take them on trust. If you, dear reader, demur to this, you are welcome, and you may believe in your minds that these lines have not been written. I shall not on that account put a handful of peas inside my boots. But I am not at all disposed to give you the same liberty as regards the renown of the principal inhabitant of this part of the country, Babu Nilakamal Mitra. His *naubatkhana* and his *pandal* were the most prominent objects—so gaily and handsomely decorated—that attracted the attention of the travellers. The Babu is well-known as the Yankee of Bengal, and there is no limit to the "notions," which he has hatched in the hope, not altogether a vain one, of finding the duck that laid golden eggs. Then he is thoroughly a jolly good fellow, and, if I have never tasted the hospitality of his *Mitralayas*, I can bear evidence to having seen a great many who have been very opportunely helped by it. Indulging in a linguistic whim, I inquired of several, if there was any such wight of the name of Hari Pal who stood sponsor to this town, but none could help me with a satisfactory reply.

A run of seven miles from this brought us to our *terminus a quo*, the sacred plain of the great *Emancipator—Tarakesvara*. I use the word "plain" here advisedly, for it is a vast plain with sundry shops which contribute to the comforts and convenience of pilgrims, and a stately house for the so-called "prince of hermits," *Mohantaraj*, who does the chamberlain for the presiding divinity of the place, but no town or village in any sense. Nor is this remarkable. Siva had great difficulty in getting admission within the precincts of the Hindu pantheon, and greater still in finding a place in the heart of a Hindu city. According to Hindu rules of social polity his temple should be, and usually is, located in the most deserted spot in the suburbs of a town or village. It serves as a trysting place for lovers at twilight, and a *rendezvous* for dacoits at midnight. It may seem that this rule has been reversed at Benares and a few other places, but in reality, in such cases, it is the town that has grown round the temple, and not the temple that has found admission into the town. In the case of Tarakesvara no town has yet grown round the temple, and if there be a village apart from the shops, it must be a good deal away from the temple, for I saw none, from even the top of the Mohant's house. Nor is this at all inconsistent with the character of the divinity; there is nothing urban about him. His wardrobe is limited to a single tiger-skin, and his cosmetics are represented by the ashes of burnt cow-dung. He bestrides a bull, which he accepts as his palfrey, and, between plentiful libations of *bhang* and endless clouds from the *ganja*-pipe, he cares for no other refreshment. It speaks well of humanity that such a scapegrace, whether human or divine, should always be kept outside the boundary of civilized towns and villages. I say this freely, because I thrive under the *aegis* of holy Christianity, but when I place myself in the position of a Hindu, as I sometimes do for the fun of it, I cannot but express my profoundest veneration for the dread divinity.

I tried hard to have a look at the material emblem of this *deus magnus*. I pulled off my boots, and discarded my socks, and got admission within its sanctum. But all in vain. The god was in his gala dress, covered over with heavy masks of solid gold, representing five separate heads and a pyramidal nether part, bedecked with jewels and ornaments, and his ordinary everyday identity was lost to me. The emblem, I was told, is a cylinder of basalt, about 14 inches high, and 7 or 8 inches in diameter, with the top chipped off, it is said, by a good house-wife, who unwittingly used the stone as a mortar for the pestle of her pedal, alias *dhenki*. The god was kind enough to bestow on me a sacred bel-leaf, and I propose to preserve it as a memento of his divine grace. The offerings made to this emblem are not so plentiful as what are offered in Vaishnava temples. While hundreds of cooks are daily employed in preparing food for Jagannath at Puri, I could not here trace the locale of a cook-room, or the ghost of a cook. I was assured, however, that as scanty as are the sweetmeats and other offerings, the god has, at his afternoon *siesta*, and at his nightly rest, a delightful golden *albala*, filled with the spiciest of ganja, and the faithful may, from outside the walls of the temple, hear the gurgling of the hubble-bubble, as the god regales himself on the fumes of this Indian nepenthe.

The emblem is not of any old date. The story runs that about three hundred years ago, a cowherd, named Mukund Ghosh, (this name occurs also in connection with the history of Vaidyanath at Deoghur) happened to notice that a milch-cow, of the name Bharati, used to empty her udder over a stone in the jungle, and, himself unable to solve the mystery, repaired to the village-priest, Sadananda, to know all about it. The priest, in his turn, reported the fact to a Kshatriya chief of the name of Bhavamalla, who reigned at Ramanagar at a short distance to the south of the jungle. This information was seconded by a dream, in which Siva appeared to the chief, and recommended that a temple should be erected over his emblem. This was accordingly done, and the chief endowed the temple with a zemindari worth Rs. 30,000 a year. Thus between the simple cowherd and the dreaming chief, Master Mukund, the priest, obtained the disposal of this handsome endowment. The present priest, Madhava Giri, is

the thirteenth from Mukund. At twenty years for each priest, the thirteen would give 260 years, but perhaps the average should be taken at 25 for each Mohant, giving a total of 325 years.

The temple of the god is insignificant enough, and, though the enlowment is handsome, its priestly custodians, like priestly custodians in most places, have not been particularly lavish in their expenditure in the entertainment of the Godhead. In so far, there is nothing interesting in connection with this emblem and the temple. The emblem, nevertheless, is the most important in all Bengal. It is on this stump of stone that the Supreme Divinity dwells sempiternal, and is ever within call of every faithful devotee. Is one suffering from colic, or epilepsy, or cachexy of any kind; has a fond mother to complain of protracted illness in a much-beloved son; is a young lady unfortunate enough to fail in giving a pledge of her love to her liege lord; has one to mourn the loss of child after child in its infancy; he or she has only to go and lie down in a corner of the courtyard of the temple, and threaten to kill himself or herself by starvation, if the god did not vouchsafe to appear in *propria persona*, and afford the relief sought; and seldom it is that three nights are allowed to pass before the god appears in a dream, and discloses the remedy. Some case-hardened sinners have to fast for six, seven, or more days, before the divine grace is extended to them, and a few have been disappointed altogether. But on the whole, though Siva may be the god of destruction, his mercy to his devotees is boundless. The number of pilgrims who visit the temple exceeds 50,000 every year, and it would be easy to count by thousands the number of those who have been cured of most malignant diseases throughthe blessings of Tarakesvara. Of course, as a Christian monk, I could not but suspect some fraud or delusion, but I could not forget that at Lourdes and other holy places in Europe, miraculous cures are daily effected through divine grace, and why should not Tarakesvara be as beneficient to his own people? The priests may help the cause, and I have done so in the service of my mother church.

Returning from the temple, I attended the *durbar* of the Viceroy, and listened to the addresses and the replies which formed its principal features; and truth to say I did not neglect the lunch which followed. It was here that something went wrong, and I fell into a slumber, which was far from being a calm and soothing one. During my doze I heard a dissonant voice in an adjoining tent. It said, "You grumbled when your lands were escheated; you swore and cursed, when your monasteries and churches were converted into baronial manors. Look ye, you kept those places as lazar-houses, full of beggars, and lepers and the hungry, all unclean, untidy, and repulsive. Look at the same places now. Your dismantled abbeys and churches, with their ivy coatings are the most delightful sites for picnics; and your monasteries, with their repulsive cells, are now redolent with all that wealth and luxury and civilization can produce. You doled out brown-bread and insipid water, and we regale our guests with Heidesick and Cliquot. You daubed the walls of your rooms with stupid mo toes, and we cover them with chefs d'œuvre of Raffaelle and Rembrandt and Turner. Do ye double the road-cess and we shall "——but here the spectre of a new tax, like Macbeth, murdered my sleep, and my pleasures were all gone. Hurrying on to the station with a view to return home immediately, I was assailed by another annoyance. I do not like the natives certainly, because they belong not to my fold; still I could not feel it as other than a grievous hardship that the best and noblest among them should be most cruelly jostled about by that great curse of India, the British Indian Police. The individual specially oppressive in this instance was, I was told, one Mr. Baker, but I thought that was only an *alias* of Major Ramsay, of *hairan* and *pareshan* notoriety of Nuddea. His victim in this instance was a venerable old man of seventy, the very image of innocence and goodness. The monster knocked him out of the railway carriage, and hauled him very roughly until the matter reached the notice of Lord Dufferin, who sent his Private Secretary and an A. D. C. to insist upon the brute's making an ample apology, which I hear, he did. Sir Rivers Thompson also sent one of his lieutenants to enquire into the matter; but the individual selected was Mr. Beames, who with his step-motherly affection set to lecturing about the duty of obeying bogus orders, instead of mollifying insulted honor. No order was produced and looking to the wording of the invitation card there could be no order of any kind. But I know nothing of this, for I soon after fell asleep, and was conscious of nothing until I awoke at Howrah. With the example of a Baker, *alias* Ramsay, it would have been a wonder if his underlings the sable bobbies of the place had not indulged in some play on their own account, and I did notice several. But they were too mean and insignifact to deserve a place in my diary.

THE MEMORIAL MEETING.

In accordance with a requisition signed by the leading inhabitants of Calcutta, both European and Native, a public meeting, under the presidency of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, was held at the Town Hall on Saturday last, to consider the question of a memorial to the late Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, C. I. E. Upwards of 2000 persons were present at the meeting, and the leaders of all sections of the community took an active part in the proceedings. Even the most casual observer could see that this immense gathering was animated by a feeling of genuine respect for the memory of the illustrious deceased. A correct likeness (painted by Babu Priyanath Mitra) of the great patriot was exhibited at the rear of the platform. All eyes were turned towards it with sorrow, and every one deeply felt the presence of the deceased. It was touching to behold Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore, and the venerable Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, two of the most intimate friends of the deceased, visibly affected by the likeness of their late beloved friend. Babu Kristodas Pal had received his political training from Dr. Rajendralala Mitra. When he joined the British Indian Association, the Doctor took him by the hand and guided him in the labyrynth of politics. In all important public questions, nay even in the most ordinary affairs of life, Babu Kristodas Pal looked up to Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore and Dr. Rajendralala Mitra for help and advice, and he received material help and advice at all times from these two sincere friends. Babu Kristodas Pal alone knew how much he owed to them for the success of his political career, and he was attached to them by bonds of friendship which death alone has severed. It was intensely touching to see these two hoary-headed veterans so deeply moved by the memories of the past before the picture of one, whose career they watched with a father's care, and helped to crown with unprecedented success; and it was really pathetic to see all the speakers, in the midst of their glowing eloquence, look at the likeness with emotion, and feel stimulated by the spirit of the deceased.

All the speakers vied with each other in giving a life-like picture of the main characteristics of Babu Kristodas Pal's public life. All the speeches were listened to with earnest attention, interrupted every now and then by hearty cheering, whenever the speakers touched the right chord in the hearts of the persons present. All the speakers spoke with an earnestness and eloquence, eminently befitting the occasion. Two of them—Sir Steuart Bayley and Dr. Mahendralala Sircar—attempted to find an explanation of the marvellous success which attended Kristodas Pal's career. In the opinion of Sir Steuart Bayley the secret lay in the perfect balance of Babu Kristodas Pal's judgment, and the rare sincerity of his character—a sincerity not only moral, but intellectual, a quality which made us feel not only that Kristodas Pal believed what he said, but that his opinion was the outcome of an independent judgment. Another gift which the deceased eminently possessed was his unfailing temper, and the remarkable self-control which even his opponents in debate regarded with genuine admiration. In other words in Sir Steuart Bayley's opinion all the intellectual faculties of Kristodas Pal's mind were harmoniously developed, and this gave him an unprecedented ascendancy over the minds of his contemporaries. His intellect was well regulated, and his temper was under the control of reason. Maturity of judgment and the solid strength of his intellectual convictions combined with his equable temper raised him to the unique position which he occupied, not only in the admiration, but in the esteem and affection, of all those who were brought in contact with him. Dr. Mahendralala Sircar, looked at the subject from another stand-point. He said: "I had the privilege of his friendship, from our youth up, and what I found most remarkable in him was that he required neither the spur nor the rein in his career of ceaseless and untiring work. The spur he had in the perennial goodness of his heart, and the rein in his clear judgment and unflinching conscientiousness. Goodness is never tired of good works—it never puts off, and therefore has never to complain of arrears." The testimony borne by Mr. Harrison, a fellow labourer for many years, was as valuable as it was most cordially received. In the discharge of his duty as a Municipal Commissioner, it fell to the lot of Babu Kristodas Pal to oppose the executive authorities, and as he was never chary in expressing his opinion freely and frankly he was generally their opponent. Indeed the Chairman of the Calcutta Muncipality for the last twenty years found in him the most doughty antagonist and critic, and yet Mr. Schalch, Sir Stuart Hogg, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. Souttar and Mr. Harrison always entertained for him the highest consideration, and Mr. Harrison's testimony on this head was most gratifying to the friends of the deceased. The Hon'ble Mr. Mandalik was, comparatively speaking, a stranger to Babu Kristo Das Pal, but he has studied Indian politics for years and with great success, and he took the meeting completely by the warmth of his eloquence, and his sincere feeling for the deceased. Equally gratifying was the speech of Dr. Boyce Smith. He spoke with great warmth and stirring eloquence, and profound feeling. His words came from the depths of his heart, and they overpowered the feeling of his hearers. The resolutions and an abstract of the proceedings we publish in another column. The memorial resolved upon is an Eye-Infirmary, and it will be a fitting memento of one who, during life, laboured so unremittingly for the relief of human suffering. He is dead, but his spirit lives amongst us, guiding and enlightening others in their career of usefulness. His spirit is embalmed in the minds of his countrymen, and his memory is cherished with fondness and affection. Still a tangible memorial is desirable and it is the duty of his countrymen to come forward with a liberal hand and erect a monument worthy of the illustrious patriot, and worthy of the country in which he lived. Sir Steuart Bayley truly represented our feeling on the subject when he aptly alluded to the sentiment of King David, who would not offer a sacrifice of that which cost him nothing. Let us show by our acts that we too are not professing a cheap lip-deep gratitude, but are willing to devote our choicest to testify our sense of the services of one who sacrificed his life to do good to his country.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES

Navab Abdul Luteef, Khan Bahadur, Suburban Police Magistrate, retired from the service of Government on the first day of the new year, after a long and faithful career of nearly 36 years. The Navab was appointed a Deputy Magistrate in 1849, and gradually rose in the service to the highest grade. He was also, at different times, a Justice of the Peace, a Municipal Commissioner, both for the Suburbs and the Town of Calcutta, and a Member of the Bengal Legislative Council. In all these different posts he acquitted himself with an amount of ability, zeal, and devotion, which deserved the highest praise. He was *par excellence* the ablest officer in the Subordinate Executive Service, and it is gratifying to us to add that the Government has always appreciated his manifold merits, and bestowed on him honors which no other member of his service has yet acquired. Nor is it only as a faithful and trusted officer of Government that he claims the consideration of the public. It is in his connection with the Mahomedan Literary Association, an institution formed to advance and disseminate education amongst his co-religionists, that we recognise his usefulness as a member of socie-

ty. He is the Secretary to the above named institution, and as such he has left no stone unturned to fulfil the mission to which he has set his heart. He had a very difficult task before him. Many circumstances had made his coreligionists apathetic in the cause of education and enlightenment in the modern sense of those words, and not a few of them were positively hostile. To overcome the inertia, and to subdue the hostility of a whole nation is an achievement on the part of a private individual which may strike with despair the most energetic. But Navab Abdul Lateef was cast in a different mould. With *nil desperandum* for his motto he sat to work, and achieved a success of which he may well be proud. Many Mahomedans may be antagonistically disposed towards him but for all that he is, in our opinion, pre-eminently the representative of his nation, and worthy of its highest gratitude. His retirement from the service has now set his hands perfectly free, and as he is still in the enjoyment of the full vigor of manhood and robust health, we pray he may be long spared to his community to continue his labours for the advancement and enlightenment of those whose cause he has hitherto so fondly cherished. We must not forget to add here that no Mahomedan in Calcutta has cultivated so thorough a feeling of friendship and sympathy for its Hindu inhabitants as he has done, and that is not a small source of his well deserved popularity.

IN NOTICING the Landholders' memorial against the Bengal Tenancy Bill, *Allen's Mail* says :—

We endeavoured last week to show what the rights of the Bengal zemindars were before the Permanent Settlement. The next division of the subject with which the Memorial of the Landholders proceeds to treat is whether those rights had become obsolete in 1793; and we may briefly examine how Mr. Macdonnell and his concurrent Governments have dealt with this very important question.

Although it appears from the Memorial that the extremely partisan views of the Bengal Secretary upon the historical aspect of the zemindars' status have not been altogether adopted by the Government of India, they attain very much the same goal by the oracular declaration that in 1793 the zemindars' rights had to a great extent become obliterated, and that the zemindar had sunk into the tax-collector. This is a position which the Memorialists emphatically challenge and repudiate. It is unnecessary to reproduce the evidence, which we gave in some detail last week, showing that although the hereditary rights of the zemindars had been encroached upon by both the Mahomedan and the British Governments, the principle of the zemindaree system had never been ignored. Both Governments resorted to the same sort of practice in order to extort a large amount of land revenue from the Province. When the collection of the land rents was farmed out by them to the highest bidder, the farmer, who carried off the prize, could squeeze not only the ordinary ryots, or cultivators of the soil, but he could put the screw on the zemindar himself, who would be found in direct possession of his *khamar* and other lands recently redeemed from jungle. It is needless to inquire what the motives were of the Mahomedan Government in trying to extort a larger landed revenue. As to the British Government, it is to be feared that the impelling power came originally from England. The old Court of Directors were constantly asking for more revenue. The local authorities in Bengal were admittedly more or less ignorant and inexperienced, and had not arrived at a clear understanding of the fiscal and agricultural relations between the Government and the people. They were told that the Government was the real owner of the soil, and they believed it. Owing to divers circumstances, such as wars and famines, they found it impossible to levy the same amount of land revenue from year to year. They found that the zemindars either could not or would not pay the expected quota. And so from time to time the *mostajir* was employed to squeeze the zemindar, until eventually, as is well-known, Warren Hastings, in 1772-73, let out in farm to the highest bidder almost the entire landed property in Bengal, completly ignoring the vested rights of the hereditary zemindars and other proprietors of land.

The students of Indian history know full well what reward Warren Hastings reaped for this excessive zeal to serve his master by enhancing their land-revenue. But it remained for Mr. Macdonnell, as Revenue Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to show such a similar excess of zeal in his attempt to explain Warren Hasting's conduct, that he has laid himself open to the charge which the Memorialists regret to have to make that his statement involves a grave *suggestio falsi*. It is not merely that Mr. Macdonnel is inconsistent in his argument, and in almost the same breath describes the trial of Warren Hastings as a strictly judicial adjudication untinged by political considerartion, and then proceeds to discount its value as "the mere outcome of party politics." But after misquoting, as we showed last week, the terms of the Company's Dewani Sunnud, he says that the zemindars themselves are the strongest witnesses against themselves. He asserts that when the zemindars themselves petitioned the Government for redress against the hardship of farming their lands, they never once claimed any proprietary right in the soil, but only contended for pecuniary allowances when dispossessed of the management of their zemindarees. It is difficult to understand by what obliquity of judgment Mr. Macdonnell has appropriated this statement as an argument in support of his views. In the first place, the Memorialists have unearthed the petition which he cites, and it turns out to be, not a general petition of the zemindars at large, but from a few of the zemindars in the district of Midnapore; and the quotation made by Mr. Macdonnell is not from the original petition, but from the mutilated extracts of the remarks by a Mr. Graham upon the petition But even if the petition were genuine it would not substantiate Mr. Macdonnell's allegation that the zemindars did not claim a proprietary right in the soil. They asked for the pecuniary allowance which was due to zemindars on account of their hereditary proprietary right in the soil; and it is a mere quibble to say that they claimed no proprietary right, when it was the basis of their claim for the pecuniary allowance known as *malikana* or *moshahera*, of which the essence is that it is the share of the rental due to the *malik* or proprietor, *moshahera* merely denoting its monthly payment,

It may surely be admitted by any reasonable person that the contemporaneous evidence recorded in the Regulations published by Lord Cornwallis in 1793 is entitled to the highest respect and credit. Mr. Macdonnell seems to be aware of this, and he fancies that by a skilful quotation he can prove his case from the Regulations themselves. He was, therefore, pleased to declare that the Regulation (2 of 1793) says that "the zemindars before 1793 had never been vested with property in the soil," and rides off triumphant, with the notion that it was only in 1793 that proprietary rights in the soil were conferred upon the landholders. But, as has been shown above, the Memorialists have found reason to impute the *suggestio falsi* to Mr. Macdonnell, and, in the present instance, he has laid himself open to the charge of *suppressio veri*. At all events, he has been guilty of serious misquotation, and this offence is the more serious, because when a Government Secretary quotes a Regulation, the Lieutenant-Governor or the Viceroy can hardly be expected to turn up the ponderous volumes of Indian law to verify the quotation. But the Memorialists point out that the actual text to which Mr. Macdonnell refers runs as follows :—"The property in the soil was never before *formally declared* to be vested in the landholders." This is an entirely different thing from Mr. Macdonnell's version of the text. It was the first formal declaration by the British Government that the soil was vested in the zemindars, but the existence of such a right is quite independent of its formal recognition by a new and conquering power. As the Memorialists justly observe, the whole tenor of the passage presupposes the prior existence of the right. A right must exist before it can be declared, and when the statute speaks of a present formal declaration of a vested right, it necessarily implies the well-known existence of such a right in previous times. Indeed, there are other passages in the same preamble of the Regulation where proprietors of lands, proprietors of estates, and landholders are mentioned as pre-existing things. In the passage immediately following that where Mr. Macdonnell stops his emasculated quotation, it is declared that "when the extension of cultivation was productive only of a heavier assessment, and even the possession of the property was uncertain, the hereditary landholder had little inducement to improve his estate; and moneyed men had no encouragement to embark their capital in the purchase or improvement of land, whilst not only the profit, but the security for the capital itself was so precarious. The same causes, therefore, which prevented the improvement of land depreciated its value." It would be absurd, as the Memorialists observe, in the face of such language to impute to Lord Cornwallis the idea that he was for the first time investing landholders with a right of property in the lands which had already belonged to them in hereditary right, and were capable of sale and purchase; and it is only by this serious misquotation that Mr. Macdonnell can delude even himself with the notion that such could be the intention of Lord Cornwallis. The main object of the Permanent Settlement, as is well known, was to restore and establish confidence among the zemindars of Bengal by putting a limit on the annual demands of the ruling power for revenue, and thus abolishing the system of farming out the estates of the unfortunate zemindars who were unable to meet the constantly-increasing demands of Government. It is scarcely to be believed that any less blind partizan than Mr. Macdonnell should have persuaded himself, and have tried to persuade others, that the Permanent Settlement was, in fact, no settlement at all, as, according to his showing, it conferred no valuable rights on the zemindars, and left, according to his opinion, the rights of the cultivators undefined and unsettled. But we shall return to this part of the question in a future number,

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DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT.—Sir G. Duncan Gibb, Bart., M. D., LL. D. Physician and Lecturer on Forensic medicine, Westminister Hospital, author of various works on Diseases of the Throat and Larynx, writes :—"The experience of many years has abundantly proved the truth of every word said in favour of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Oil by many of our first Physicians and Chemists, thus stamping him as a high authority and an able Chemist whose investigations have remained unquestioned. Its value, therefore, as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails. Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil has an agreeable flavour, is very palatable, and liked by children; hence its value in the third stage of Hooping-Cough, when it acts as a restorative and tonic." Dr de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label, under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

LOCAL.

PUBLIC MEETING IN HONOR OF THE LATE HON'BLE KRISTODAS PAL, RAI BAHADUR, C.I.E.

A public meeting was held on Saturday last to consider the means of perpetuating the memory of the late Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadur. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was in the chair.

Among those present we noticed the following noble men and gentlemen :—

Hon'ble J. Gibbs, Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds, Hon'ble Robert Miller, Hon'ble Mr. McDonnell, Hon'ble Justice Beverley, Hon'ble Justice Tottenham, Hon'ble T. M. Gibbon, Mr. S. E. J. Clarke, Mr. Henry Bell, Mr. Geo Irving, Mr. J. Ware-Edgar, Mr. C. E. Buckland, Rev. C. H. A. Dall, Dr. D. B. Smith, Dr. Sanders, Mr.. G. L. Sykes, Mr. Harvey, Manager, Paikpara Estates, Mr. A. H. Wallis, Mr. H. Pratt, Mr. C. H.Reily, Mr. A. E. Caddy, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Vincent and Mr. G. F.F. Watkins, Mr. J. Fergusson, H. H., the Maharaja of Durbhanga, Maharaja Sir Jotindro Mohun Tagore, Maharaja Norendro Krishna, Raja Harendra Krishna, Raja Poorno Chunder Singh, Rai Buddreedas Bahadur, Hon'ble Rao Saheb Vishvanath Mandlik, Hon'ble Peary Mohun Mookerjee, Hon'ble Kumar Boikanto Nath Dey, Hon'ble Rai Jai Prakash Lal, Bahadur. Prince Furrokh Shah, Nawab Abdool Luteef, Baboo Joy Krishna Mukerji, Mr. B. L. Gupta, Nawab Mir Mahommed Ali, Moulvi Kabiruddin Ahmed, Mr. Manackjee Rustomjee, Mr, H. M. Rustomjee, Mr. O. C. Dutt, Babu Damoodar Das Burman, Babu Charoo Chunder Mullick, Syud Amir Hossain, Babu Saligram Singh, Dr. Kanye Lal Dey Bahadoor, Babu Doorga Goti Banerjee, Dr. Lal Madhub Mookerjee, Moulvi Ahmed, Baboo Amarendra Nath Chatterjee, Babu Krishto Behary Sen, Babu Sham Churn Law, Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder, Baboo Koonjo Lal Banerjee, Baboo Preo Nath Dutt, Mr. Abdur Rahman, Dr. Mahendro Lal Sircar, Baboo Shama Churn Lahiri, Dr. K. G. Sircar, Hon'ble Justice Romesh Cunder Mitter, Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, Babus Rajkumar Sarvadhikari, Surendranath Banerjea, and many others.

MR. G. E. KEITH, the Sheriff, in opening the meeting, said:—Your Honor, Maharajas, and Gentlemen,—I have the honor to open this public meeting which has been convened by me in compliance with a requisition addressed to me as Sheriff of Calcutta. The object for which we have met to-day is to do honor to the memory of one to whom honor is justly due, whose life was literally *sans peur et sans reproche*, and whose death is still so deeply lamented. The requisition is signed by all classes of society, showing how widespread are the feelings of admiration and respect for the worthy and honourable man who was taken so suddenly from our midst. Various resolutions will be placed before you, which will detail the manner in which it is now proposed to perpetuate the memory of the late Hon'ble Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadoor. (Applause).

MAHARAJA NORENDRO KRISHNA then proposed that His Honor, Sir Rivers Thompson, take the chair—a proposition which was carried with applause.

SIR RIVERS THOMPSON, on taking the chair, said that the object of the meeting there that after-noon was to formally place on record the sense of their loss at the premature death of a distinguished citizen of this city, and to devise some means of perpetuating his memory in Calcutta. It would not, perhaps, be out of place to mention that very soon after his death, which occurred on the 24th of July last, His Honor received an intimation from many of the most intimate friends of the deceased, that they should at once call a meeting for the purpose to which he had just alluded. It was found, however, that many gentlemen who were in the Government of India, and connected with it, desired to take part in the proceedings, and that it would not be convenient to do so then, and accordingly it was decided to postpone it. Hence it was that the meeting had only now been convened, and the gathering before him spoke more than speeches could of the esteem in which the hon'ble gentleman whose death they deplored was held. His Honor was not going to anticipate the speeches of the gentlemen who were going to address the meeting but he could not forbear to give expression to a prevailing feeling. Perhaps there was no European in India who had a longer acquaintance with Kristodas Pal than he (Sir Rivers Thompson), and could he affirm that there was not an administrative or legislative measure of importance in which, during the past 15 years, the Government had not been assisted by the independent and unbiassed opinion of Kristodas Pal. (Applause.) The hon'ble gentleman, in his capacity as a Member

of the Supreme and local Legislative Councils and a Municipal Commissioner, and also as the leading native journalist, had exercised a wide influence for good in educating the public mind on great and important public questions. He did everything and much by his vigour, and by the wisdom with which he nourished and conducted an important political institution. India could ill-afford to lose such a one, and they did well to meet and do honour to his memory, (Loud applause.) His Honor then called upon Sir Richard Garth to move the first resolution.

SIR RICHARD GARTH, in responding to the call, said that he would rather that the duty had fallen on some distinguished native gentleman, so many of whom he saw around him. Those gentlemen, who knew his late lamented friend far better than he did, and who had watched his brilliant career, were, he thought, far more competent to express an opinion on that useful life than he was. Still he wished to convey his thanks to his native friends, for giving him this opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of one to whom they, one and all, owed so deep a debt of gratitude. (Applause.) For himself, he was apt to speak of things as he found them, and, therefore, he would rather confine himself, with reference to what he would say, to what had passed under his own observation. No one could have lived for the last ten years in Calcutta without recognising in Kristodas Pal a great political leader of the native community, and what was more a true friend and a faithful adviser of the Government of this country. (Applause.) Devoted as he was to the British Crown, and earnest as he was in the cause of the British Government, he devoted himself, heart and soul, to the welfare and amelioration of his countrymen. (Applause.) He was, indeed, a true Hindoo patriot (loud applause), and even those who differed from him most, admired the talent and the energy with which he adhered to a cause which he deemed to be right. (Applause.) This was not the time or the place to allude to political topics, or the views which the deceased held on public measures, and he was particularly anxious not to say a single word which would destroy that unanimity of sentiment which ought to prevail among them on this occasion. But he hoped he would be allowed to say that, amongst many distinguished gentlemen—men with whom he had the honor of associating—he knew no man who was possessed of a larger fund of information on most subjects, or who was more ready to discuss them, freely, fairly, and excellently, than their departed friend. (Applause.) To his mind, the wonderful patience which the deceased displayed under the most trying circumstances was most remarkable. However keenly he may have felt, however vigorously or eloquently he may have defended his own position in a debate, he could speak and write on most leading questions, whether in the columns of his journal or at the Council Chamber, with an amount of good temper, fairness, and moderation which was an example to all public men. (Applause.) Another thing to which he wished to allude was, that no man ever had such a number of warm and fast friends as he had among all sections of the community. He was in an out amongst them on all occasions—from Government House to the house of the humblest individual he was always an honoured guest (Appaluse.) For all that, they knew that he was a strong party leader, with strong party prejudices and strong party feelings; but he never allowed his party feelings or party bias to interfere with his social relations, or with the performance of his public duties. With these remarks, he would ask the meeting to pass the following resolution:—"That this meeting desires to place on record its sorrow at the untimely death of Rai Kristodas Pal, Bahadoor. As a member of the Legislative Council, successively, of Bengal and of India, as a Municipal Commissioner, as a Justice of the Peace and Honorary Magistrate, and as a public journalist, he rendered most valuable services to the community at large. His zeal, ability, and unremitting devotion to public duty earned for him the highest meed of praise. His rectitude of purpose, his philanthropy, and amiability of disposition secured for him the affection of all classes of the community. Gifted with rare intellectual powers, thoroughly familiar wfth the working of the British Indian Government, and cherishing an ardent desire to promote the well-being of his countrymen, he rendered invaluable services as a sound and highly trusted interpreter between the Governors and the Governed. This meeting deeply deplores the loss which the community has sustained by his death."

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF DURBHANGA seconded the resolution. He said :—Your Honor, Sir Richard Maharajas, Rajas, Nawabs, and Gentlemen, —I should have much preferred that the task of seconding this resolution had fallen into abler and more experienced hands. But as the duty has been entrusted to me, I have a mournful pleasure in doing so. There are many here who had been longer and more intimately connected with the late Rai Kristodas Pal—men who have watched his career almost from the very beginning, and associated with him in the numerous capacities in which he labored for the public good, and earned the esteem alike of the rulers and the ruled. It is to me a melancholy recollection, that I had the honor of being associated with Rai Kristodas in the public function which was the culmination of his political career, when, indeed, he died in harness, a victim to over-work. As a member of the Legislative Council of India, and a member of the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill, I can bear personal testimony to his zeal, ability, and unremitting devotion to public duty, which in the terms of this resolution earned for him the highest meed of praise. (Applause.) The experiment of asking public bodies like the British Indian Association to nominate members for the Legislative Council of India, was a great step in advance, in the path of political progress—a serious political experiment upon the success of which depended the realisation of much of our future hopes. (Hear, hear.) The hand of death has broken the seal of silence which etiquette puts upon our lips when we have to speak of living personalities, and I believe I am representing the unanimous opinion of all sections of the community, Native and European, when I say that Rai Kristodas Pal was an eminent success in the distinguished position to which he was called by the unanimous voice of his political associates. (Applause.) For soundness of reasoning, for command of language, for readiness of rejoinder, and the graces of style, it can be said that Rai Kristodas could challenge a comparison with any one of the distinguished official members of that Council. (Appluse.) This, indeed, was, as I have said, the culmination of his public career,—not that he was not destined for higher success, but that he had reached this point when his parting time came, accelerated by his own devotion to public duties. (Applause.) And here, as in the public functions which he had previously exercised, he set an example which, I have no doubt, will always furnish a very strong argument for the political advancement of my educated countrymen. (Applause.) It is unfortunate for our county that its best men die so young, and that such mournful occasions as this, when we meet to record the death of a distinguished ornament to the community, whose loss is simply incalculable, should be so frequent. But the dictates of Providence are inscrutable, and when the loss falls upon us, we can only do our sad best to record our sense of grief, and endeavour to discharge our debt of gratitude by erecting a suitable memorial, which may be a visible token of our feelings on the occasion. (Applause.)

MR. HARRISON, in supporting the resolution, said: —Sir Rivers Thompson and Gentlemen,—I have been asked to support this resolution, as having the honour to represent, on such an occasion as this, the city of Calcutta, which was the cradle and the arena of the remarkable labours and success of the gentleman whose memory we have met here to honour. Agreeing as I most cordially do, with what has fallen from Sir Rivers Thompson, and the mover and seconder of this resolution, you will, I am sure, excuse me if I abstain from travelling over the same ground, and that the more so, as you are all evidently actuated by the same sentiment. I may, however, not inappropriately detain you for a few minutes, while I add my own personal testimony to those gifts with which our deceased friend was endowed in so prominent a measure, a gift which has often riveted my attention—I mean his power of writing and his brilliant and fascinating oratory. (Applause.) I do this the more readily, because in this life of work, which we *Indians*, and above all Indian officials live, there is sometimes manifested a tendency to moderate the value of oratorical talent, and more especially it is said of our Corporation, of which he was for many years a prominent member and a prominent speaker that too much time is devoted to speeches and too little to work. This criticism, especially so far as it might be applied to the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, is not, I think, just. For the work of the Corporation is done, not at large general meetings, but at Committee meetings, when ten or a dozen commissioners meet round a table, and dispose of the business before them in a business, like manner. At these, Kristodas Pal was a constant and assiduous worker. (Applause.) The general meetings are like appellate courts, at which a few of the decisions of the committees, such as involve most important issues, and regarding which it is known that there is a division of opinion, are re-considered, and on such an occasion, and before the larger body there assembled, he, I think, takes a narrow view of what is meet and fitting, who objects to the athletes of the Corporation trying their powers of persuasion on their fellow-citizens, with whom the decision rests. The arbitrament of the sword is the only other alternative to the arbitrament of the tongue and of the pen, and it is a law of political life that when peace is secured and popular institutions are fostered, and the orator, the man who is a dispenser of winged words, steps to the front, and becomes a power and a leader among men. Among such Kristodas Pal was a giant (applause), and not only have I often been fascinated by his flueucy and brilliancy of declamation, but I am free to admit that I have frequently deemed it a duty no less than pleasure to read his speeches after their delivery, and trace the skill, the art of concealing the art by which he led his hearers up to the points which he had to make, and carried away the meeting with the enthusiasm which he imparted to them. Above all, he possessed the faculty, without which no one can deservedly claim to be an orator, of seizing the opportunity of the moment, of correctly diagnosing the spirit of his audience, and by a happy inspiration, saying, *impromtu* precisely the right thing at the right time. (Applause.) I reserve to the last what I regard as his highest praise, that he fully realised what many writers unfortunately do not, that the gift of eloquence is a two-edged sword, which may be used as a weapon of evil as well as a weapon of good, and that he was responsible for the use which he made of it. He employed his talents, not idly or wantonly, but with a set purpose, and those who might not agree with him were constrained to acknowledge that it was for ends and objects which he considered right. This, if I may so say, seems to me to be the special legacy which he has left behind him, that the honour of writing and speaking should be used with morderation, and under a sense of responsibility. We live in a period of stirring and active life; the old landmarks are passing away, and all around us is ferment. National aspirations are growing up which may be guided and directed with a fertilising stream of progress, or may like a flood spread devastation and ruin. At such times it is quite certain that the gift of speech will year by year obtain an ever-increasing influence, and the power of persuasion be an enormous power for good and for evil. I see before me many on whom the mantle of the orator has fallen, men in whom therefore the duty has been imposed of being pilots and captains among their fellows. This duty they cannot shirk, and this power they must not misuse. Men will doubtless watch their career with mingled hope and anxiety; hope—that they will use their gift with that moderation which was so conspicuous in our deceased friend, with that sense of responsibility which actuated him—with that self-restraint which enabled him to forego the triumph of the hour, when it would have jeopardised the more durable and permanent objects for which he was contending. (Applause.) This may not be the easiest road to a wide reputation, but it is by this, and this only, that they will earn as he did the consummate fame of a true Hindoo patriot. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried with acclamation.

THE HON'BLE SIR STEUART BAYLEY moved the second resolution. In doing so, he said.—Gentlemen, after what has already been said by the distinguished gentlemen who have preceded me, and looking to the number of those who have still to address you, I shall, I am sure, be right in limiting my remarks to the smallest possible compass—yet there are a few words which I wish to say in connection with the resolution which I have now the honor to move, namely, "that subscriptions be raised for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to perpetuate the memory of the deceased." The mere fact that such a large and influential assemblage is met here to-day shews that we are all united in the sentiment to which this resolution gives expression (Applause.) It may be said, and doubtless it is the case, that even without any monument his memory will live in the hearts of his countrymen, among whose faults, want of appreciation or want of gratitude to benefactors has never been reckoned. (Hear hear.) But we wish to give substantial and permanent shape to the expression of this feeling while our recent loss is yet keen upon us, and we wish to connect that expression of feeling with gifts which shall be useful to the community, and at the same time give an opportunity of exercising to some extent that spirit of sacrifice with which human nature always loves to associate its deepest emotions, whether of love, joy, sorrow, gratitude or helplessness. (Applause.) It has always seemed to me that there is a great deal of truth—truth to the nobler side of human nature—in the sentiment of King David, who would not offer a sacrifice of that which cost him nothing. It is this spirit which induces us to propose that subs-

criptions should be raised for perpetuating the memory of him whom we are all anxious to honour (applause): and, gentlemen, he was well worthy of all the honour we are paying him. (Applause.) You have heard of his early life; his indomitable industry as a youth; his rise from a humble position to one of the highest influence and usefulness; you knew the force and power of his writings; you were acquainted with his rare gifts of oratory; you have heard how his advice was valued, no less by his countrymen,—whose progress he assisted, whose cause he championed, whose rights he insisted on,—than by successive Governments whom he frequently opposed, and whose actions he occasionally denounced (applause.) It is not possible to find in a couple of words an explanation of such success as this. It is obvious that without remarkable ability to begin with, without unwearied industry to second it, such successes would have been impossible. But given these great gifts, which though exceptional, are by no means unexampled, we have to go behind them to ascertain what gave him his unique position, not only in the admiration, but in the esteem and affection of all those who were brought in contact with him. I should say that two of his most remarkable qualities were the perfect balance of his judgment, and the rare sincerity of his character—a sincerity, not only moral but intellectual; a quality which made you feel, not only that he believed what he said, but that his opinion was the outcome of the working of an independent view—not another name for passion of prejudice. Another gift which he had, was his unfailling temper, I have known him for many years, and have never failed to admire the remarkable self-control with which he persistently fought, whether on the winning side, or what is more difficult, a losing battle. The career of a public journalist and a politician, especially of one whose position, is that of leader of the opposition, is not one which in any country conduces to suavity of manner, or rose-water methods of dealing with opponents. Least of all is that to be expected when a man is struggling to procure from foreign rulers, wider and yet wider openings for the enlightenment, progress, and representation of his countrymen. This was the task to which Kristodas devoted himself, and in the performance of this task he succeeded in giving (or rather restoring—for I am old enough to recollect the admirable writings of Babu Hurrish Chunder Mookerjee—to the *Hindoo Patriot* the unquestionable leadership of the Anglo-Indian Press. (Applause.) And he not only obtained amidst universal applause a seat, first in the Bengal Council and afterwards in the Legislative Council of the Viceroy, but in both Councils maintained his position as a most active and formidable debater, whose criticisms were searching and never wanting in force of expression. In both capacities he dealt hard knocks, for some of which I came in for my share. And yet few public characters would look back upon a career of a quarter of a century, and find so little to regret in the way of reckless assertion, vulgar abuse, or denunciations prompted by improper or personal motives. In short, though he was a leader of the opposition, he was the leader of "H. M's opposition" and was as loyal, temperate, and just in his aims and objects, as he was courageous and unflinching in his method and his criticism. In every sense, his paper represented his character; he was in truth, a Hindu patriot. (Loud applause.) I am not here to preach a sermon, but the example of his life and character, both in regard to his industry, his sincerity, and his self-control, is a possession which will, I trust, be cherished, and will not be without its influence, now that he is gone. (Applause.) Let his memory be like the after-glow that still illuminates the western sky after the sun itself is sunk below the horizon. (Loud applause.)

PRINCE FURROCK SHAH, in seconding the resolution, said:—Your Honor, Maharajas, and Gentlemen,—it is a pleasure to me, though a sad one, to take part in the proceedings of this meeting. As a personal friend of the late Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadur, I conceived a strong regard and respect for him, for his sentiments were broad and catholic, and he was a sincere friend and well-wisher of the Mahomedans. Before, therefore, I second the resolution with which I am entrusted, I may be permitted to express to you, on behalf of the Mahomedan community, whom I have the honor to represent in this meeting, their heartfelt grief at the loss of so true a friend; their desire to do honour to his memory; and their full sympathy with the objects of the meeting. It is with deep pleasure, therefore, though charged with sorrow, that I second the resolution. (Applause.)

DR. MAHENDRALAL SIRCAR in supporting the resolution said:

Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen,—After the testimony that has been borne to the worth of Kristodas Pal by the distinguished personages that have preceded me, in language at once eloquent, earnest and enthusiastic, it would be simply superfluous for any one, much more for a poor obscure individual like myself, to take up the time of the meeting with an attempt to dilate on the virtues of the lamented deceased. (Applause.) And if, at Your Honor's bidding, I have taken heart to rise in the midst of this august assembly to add my feeble testimony to that worth, it is because Kristodas Pal was a poor obscure individual himself at birth, and never in the midst of his brilliant career forgot that he was so. (Applause.) And it gladdens my heart to see that in honor of a person of such humble origin we have this meeting, not only the most influential and respectable but the most representative, that has ever been convened in this Hall, a meeting in which the rulers of the land have joined with the ruled in doing honor to one of the ruled such as was never done before (loud applause;)—and this meeting, I am sure in itself, apart from the expressions of feeling that have flown so abundantly from generous lips, will be looked upon in future ages as the most sincere and genuine testimony to solid and sterling merit in whomsoever it may be found. And reflected from this meeting, after the storms of angry contention that rent the sky and the terrific downpour of high language that deluged the land in the past year,—reflected from this meeting, Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen, I see the rainbow of peace and of hope—peace for the contending parties, and hope for the future progress of my unfortunate country. (Applause.)

Sir, I am not using the language of exaggeration or of flattery when I say, that I scarcely know which to admire most, the transcendent worth of our distinguished countryman, or the universal appreciation by the European community of that worth. (Applause.) And this last fact furnishes the hope that worth such as Kristodas's will not go unrecoginzed and unacknowledged. I should therefore beseech my country men to make themselves deserving in their various spheres of activity, as Kristodas did in his, for in thus elevating themselves they will elevate the country with them, and they may rest assured that their highest aspirations will not remain altogether unfulfilled. (Applause.) But is it possible to follow and imitate Kristodas Pal? I think it is, at least, I think it is not impossible, if we only know the secret of his unparalleled success and the key to his whole character. I had the privilege of his friendship from our youth up, and what I found most remarkable in him was that he required neither the spur nor the rein in his career of ceaseless and untiring work. The spur he had in the perennial goodness of his heart, and the rein in his clear judgment and unflinching conscientioussness. Goodness is never tired of good works—it never puts off, and therefore has never to complain of arrears. The judgment and conscience that we all possess will always help us in our good works, if we do not warp the one and stifle the other. (Applause.)

In my humble opinion, Hon'ble Sir and Gentlemen, Kristodas's life was a silent and on that account a most eloquent protest against the balasphemous doctrine that intellectual worth and moral greatness are the monopoly of any race or nationality. His life was the vindication and emphasizement of the noble words of one who devoted his life to ministering to the spiritual wants of the despised races of mankined, that "of one blood hath God made all the nations of men." Kristodas had the misfortune to wear a skin of a color not much in favor in the present day. But encased in that jet-black skin was jewel of a human soul as precious and as lustrous as any that adorned and enlightened any country or nationality. Great as he acknowledgedly was in the arena of public life by his uncommon intellectual attainments, by his unrivalled grasp and mastery of all the public questions of the day, social, educational, municipal, legislative, political, by his singular command of a foreign and most difficult tongue, by his terse and vigorous and felicitous eloquence, by his rare power of ready debate, by his marvellous tact to put things in the proper light so as to command the respect if not always to force the conviction of his opponents, and last not least, by the absolute control he possessed over self—qualities which made him the foremost man of his country in his generation, and which, as a severely critical friend who had often to differ from him in opinionhas very justly said, would have made him the fore-most man of his time in any country in which he might have been born—great as Kristodas Pal thus undoubtedly was in public life, he was greater by far in all the sacred relations of private life. (Loud Appluse.) Whether as a son, as a father, as a husband, or as a friend, Kristodas had no equal, and a better, a greater, a nobler model my countrymen, especially the younger generation, could not have in these days of go-aheadism and pseduo-enlightenment, when young men, intoxicated with a tincture of Western education, think too lightly of what they consider to be the humbler but which in reality are the most important relations of life (Renewed applause.) The reverence of Kristodas for his parents and his devotion to them were unbounded. (Applause.)They were to him his earthly gods. While laboring under his own mortal sickness, he was solicitous of their comforts to a degree and displayed for their trifling ailments an anxiety that in the whole course of my experience I have not seen another man to do. (Loud applause.) His affection and love for his children bordered on indulgence. His tenderness for the partner of his life, could be known only to one who had the privilege of admission into the innermost depths of his heart. The warmth of his friendship was felt by all who enjoyed that privilege, and they are not few in number. (Applause)

But it was not alone for his parents, his children, his relations and his intimate friends that his heart throbbed. His neighbours and indeed all his countrymen had a share of his broad sympathy. (Loud applause) Accident had placed him in the position of a servant of the landed aristocracy of the country, but he served them not as their slave but as their trusted guide and honored counseller. (Applause.) He advocated their cause because he believed, and believed rightly, that their existence and their welfare were essential to the wellbeing of the country. (Applause.) He was a patriot in the truest sense of the term. He appeared in some respects to be too much of a conservative, but that was because he understood too well the situation of his country to risk her interests by fruitless overzeal and mischievous audacity. (Applause) He had faith in the generous instincts and the ultimate justice of the nation under whose care and guidance the destinies of his country were placed, (Applause.) and he had faith above all in the Ruler of the Universe under whose providence, in the fulness of time, he believed all unnatural distinctions would be effaced, all wrongs righted, and all men made happy in the enjoyment of their birth-right as children of God. (Loud applause.)

Such was Kristodas Pal, whom my country had the honor of producing, and of whom any country might be justly proud. To cherish the memory of such a person is but natural to those who love their country and who take a deep interest in the welfare of humanity at large. In our country the cherish, ing of such memories is essential to national development and progress. (Applause.) The loss to the country-intellectual and moral, from want of such monuments in past ages, has been simply incalculable. And we must no longer allow Time to use his unrelenting hand to remove the landmarks of our progress and efface the foot-prints of our departed worthies. (Applause.) What the form of the memorial should be in the present case would be decided upon in the resolution that is to follow. But if I am permitted to have a voice in the matter, I would take leave to suggest that that form be of a more general character than that resolution contemplates. Let us by all means have an Eye-Infirmary in his name, but my countrymen ought not to rest satisfied till they have subscribed liberally so as to have a full-size statue on the Maidan as has been suggested by M. Joubert, or better in this Hall the walls of which rang with his eloquence for nearly a quarter of a century. (Loud Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and carried unanimously.

THE HON'BLE MR. MILLER, in moving the third resolution, said that it did not require any special recommendation at his hands, as the memorial to which their assistance was sought was exactly the kind to which the deceased gentleman would have asked their aid, if he had been alive. He had therefore much pleasure in moving "that the funds raised by the proposed subscription be handed over to Government, to defray the cost of building a public Charitable Eye Infirmary in Calcutta, to be named after the deceased, and to defray the cost of a marble bust to be placed in the building."

THE HON'BLE RAO SAHEB VISHVANATH MANDLICK seconded the resolution. He said that it was due to the kindness of those who had asked him to speak at that meeting, that he took some active part in the proceedings. Ordinarily, after the eloquent address which they had from Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar, and the speeches of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Sir Steuart Bayley, he should have felt his duty simply to second the resolution, and to take his seat; but as a brother journalist who had known the late Kristodas Pal for more than 20 years, and watched his career for several years before, he thought it right to second the resolution, by making a few remarks on points which had been left untouched in the speeches hitherto made. It had been

rightly said by Sir Steuart Bayley, that the *Hindoo Patriot* had already attained very wide reputation under its first able—though some times called by less appreciable critics, eccentric—editor. For himself, he had always obtained a large amount of instruction from the writings of the first, as well as of the second, editor; but what he always admired in both, was the breadth of the views, and the earnestness with which, they advocated their opinions. There was no part of the dominions in India where the welfare of the people was not watched over by Kristodas Pal with the utmost solicitude—all measures of national importance in all parts of the country had his equal attention and support; and though it had been said, that the other Presidencies of India outside Bengal, were foreign to Bengal, if he might so say, in their sentiments and views, he was there to give it an emphatic contradiction. Whether it had been the system of education which had been introduced into the country under the benign auspices of the Government, or whether it had been produced by such writings as those which appeared in the *Hindoo Patriot*, and which was now seen throughout the length and breadth of the land, this much was certain, that one and all felt for the injuries, the wants, and the aspirations of each other. (Applause.) The hon'ble speaker considered that this result was due, to a very large extent, to the successful work which the late Kristodas Pal had originated, and which he had carried through over, as nearly as he remembered, a period of more than 28 years. They were indebted for the position which the country occupied in that scheme of progress and enlightenment which their Government directed, to the hearty concurrence in it of men like Kristodas Pal. And if they sometimes found a certain amount of diffidence and distrust in the minds of those who watched that progress, it only lay with themselves to remove that distrust, and correct those impressions, by steadily persevering in a course of hard work and self-abnegation, such as had been exhibited by their late and much lamented friend, the Hon'ble Kristodas Pal, throughout the whole of his valuable life. (Applause.) There was no progress worthy of the name unless it was gained by hard and unremitting labour. No doubt the progress of educational institutions on this side of India had been very great: but there was one point in the career of the deceased, to which he wished to draw the attention of the meeting, particularly of the native gentlemen present, and that was, the deceased's appeal for the conversation of all the ancient science and learning of the country which, under the din of fashion, was being neglected. The educated youth of the country were apt to run away with the notion that India was a clean sheet, with no traditions, and no stores of knowledge in it. Those who had studied for themselves, the writings of such learned *savants* as Professor Max Muller and others, would do exactly that which Kristodas used so well to expound and preach to all his admiring and now sorrowing countrymen. Kristodas was beyond question a friend of humanity, and the speaker was glad that a proposal to associate his name with the relief of suffering humanity had commended itself as one which ought to be brought forward before the meeting. He was not certain that Dr. Mahendra Lall Sircar was not right in asking their acceptance to a larger proposal, to which he hoped they might yet see their way. But speaking as a Bombay friend of the deceased, the memorial either in its present or modified form was one which commanded their approval. (Loud applause).

DR. SMITH supported the resolution, in an able and impressive speech, in which he commended to the meeting the object of the resolution, which he said was of a purely practical character, namely, the founding of a gerat charity which would be found to be beneficial to hundreds in Bengal for hundreds of years to come. The doctor, in the course of his remarks, spoke in eulogistic terms of the service rendered within the past few months by Dr. Sanders in the present Eye Infirmary, where that gentleman had made no less than 134 operations of cataracts, 128 of which had been absolutely cured.

DR. SANDERS also spoke in support of the resolution. He said:—Sir Rivers Thompson and Gentlemen, It is with grea diffidence that I rise to support the resolution moved by Mr. Miller, for no words of mine can convey to you the boon which a special Eye Hospital will be to the people of these provinces; but though I rise in diffidence, I rise in great hope, for I know that no other building which could be raised to perpetuate the memory of so distinguished a man would have half the field of usefulness which a well built Eye Hospital will possess. (Applause.) I am told that it was a familiar saying of the late Rai Kristodas Pal Bahadoor, "if you wish to know what it is to lose your sight, close your own eyes for 24 hours, and you may then faintly appreciate what it is to be blind." In 1881, when coming for the first time to Calcutta, I was told that in Bengal affections of the eyes were uncommon, and the people would not submit to operations. I regret to say that the first statement is untrue, for there is no part of India in which I have been, where I have found curable blindness so common as in Bengal, and I am pleased to say the second remark is equally untrue for I have found no people who will so trustfully submit themselves to operative treatment, as the Bengalees. I need hardly mention that some of the most famous Hospitals in India are called after its most distinguished men, for instance, the "Mayo Hospital" in Calcutta, and the "Ripon Hospital" in Simla. They have in Bombay a "Gokuldas Hospital" erected to perpetuate the memory of a great and good man. Why should we not in Calcutta also have a "Kristodas Pal Hospital?" (Applause.) An Eye Hospital erected to perpetuate his name would be singularly appropriate, for he was a bright and opening light, and this Hospital will be the means of giving the blessings of light to thousands of his suffering countrymen. (Applause.) And years hence, when all here and even the very remembrance of them shall have passed away, this Hospital will still be alleviating the sufferings of men from Cabul and the Punjab, from the North-West and from Bengal; Jews and Armenians and strangers from the far East. These returning to their homes will carry with them the name of Kristodas Pal, which will live and be held in gratitude for generations. I may mention that our late Viceroy, and also our present Lieutenant-Governor were both alive to the necessity which exists for this Hospital, and both have liberally subscribed towards it. (Applause.) My friend Nawab Abdool Luteef has been urgently solicitous in gaining subscriptions for it, and has obtained a donation of Rs. 5,000, from that noble lady who is always ready to assist in all good works—I allude to the Maharani Surnomoyee, of Cossimbazaar. (Loud applause.)

The resolution was put to the meeting, and carried with applause.)

THE HON'BLE KUMAR BOIKANTO NATH DEY said:—Your Honor and gentlemen,—The resolution I hold in my hand is a formal one, and needs no advocacy. You have already adopted certain resolutions which require some agency to carry them out, and that agency I propose should be a committee consisting of a large number of the heads of the Calcutta community. It is true I am, comparatively speaking, a stranger here, but the gentlemen who have organised this meeting have carefully considered the subject, and I have no doubt that the list they have prepared will meet with your approval. I need say no more about the resolution, but I cannot allow this opportunity to pass without bearing my humble testimony to the work of the single-minded patriot whose premature death we deplore. (Applause.) The first resolution and the speeches which have followed it have given full prominence to his public service, but what endeared him most to me, and to the people of the province whence I come, was the unvarying and ever-present sweetness of his temper. (Applause.) None could sit with him for half an hour without at once being bound to him as it were by a golden chain of brotherhood and sympathy. The people of Orissa have frequent occasions to come to Calcutta, but amidst strangers, they always found in Baboo Kristodas Pal, a warm friend and trusty guide, ever ready to help them in their affairs. (Applause.) English education has not yet spread wide in Orissa, and one difficulty poor Ooriyas frequently feel, is how to set their representations duly prepared in English for submission to the authorities, and the pen of Baboo Kristodas Pal was ever ready and always at work for their gratuitous service. (Applause.) His room was daily crowded by strangers seeking-aid, and thousands over thousands bless his name for the benefits they derived from him. He is gone, but his memory lives fresh in the hearts of the people, and all I hope and pray for is, that his noble career will set an example to many, and the void caused by his decease may soon be filled up. (Applause.) The wording of the resolution runs thus:—"That a Committee, consisting of the gentleman named below, with power to add to their numder, be appointed to carry out the object of the foregoing. Resolutions:"

Rajah POORNO CHUNDER SINGH seconded the fourth resolution, which, on being put to the meeting, was carried *nem con.*

Maharajah Sir JOTINDRO MOHUN TAGORE then proposed a vote of thanks to the Chair, which was carried with acclamation.

His Honour the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, in returning thanks, said, that while it gave him great pleasure to listen to the able speeches, especially those from the native gentlemen, what pleased him most was to witness the kindly union and communion of Europeans with Natives in an object of public good (applause), and he expressed the hope that in all objects of public good, there would be the same union and communion among the two communities.

MR. MANACKJEE RUSTUMJEE then proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Keith, the Sheriff, which concluded the proceedings, which throughout had been most unanimous and enthusiastic.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
H.E. the Viceroy & Governor-General of India...	11	8	0
H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore.....	13	4	0
Vice-Chairman, Darjeeling	2	8	0
C. A. Kelly Esq., C. S. Noakhally	19	14	0
D. N. Ghose Esq., Gya.....	6	1	0
A. Narasim Iyengar Esq., Bangalore.....	13	4	0
Secy. Lucknow Institute.....	13	8	0
Ex. Engr. D. & M. S. Railway.....	6	12	0
Zaverilal Umiasunker, Esq., Bombay.....	6	10	0
Baboo Shib Chunder Shome, Chinsurah.....	6	8	0
,, Radha Gobind Roy Shahab, Dinagepore	13	4	0
,, Mohiny Mohun Bhattacharjee, Khoolna	4	0	0
,, Soseecoomar Dutt, Mymensingh.....	5	0	0
,, Bidyadhur Ghose, Tangail.....	11	14	0
,, Basanta Coomar Newgy, Bancoorah.....	4	14	0
,, Bepin Behary Ghose, Durbhangah.....	6	4	0
,, Kader Nath Banerjee, Midnapore.....	13	4	0
,, Nilrutton Roy Chowdry, Chittagong.....	6	10	0
,, Bunko Behary Banerji, Jessore.....	6	10	0
,, Obhoy Churn Sen, Palamow.....	6	10	0
,, Sasivoosun Ukil, Kushtea.....	6	0	0
,, Annoda Prosad Das, Mymensingh.....	19	0	0
,, Opendra Chunder Mozoomdar, Khoolna...	12	8	0
,, Tariny Churn Chatterjee, Noboddeep.....	13	4	0
,, Russick Chunder Sen, Furreedpore.....	6	10	0
,, Koylash Chunder Ghose, Bhagulpore....	6	10	0
,, Bhooputty Churn Ghosal, Burdoi.....	13	4	0
,, Rajendra Lal Sircar, Kooleeash.....	11	0	0

ERRATUM.

For Babu Behary Lal Banerjee, Magura, Rs.	6	0	0
Read.....	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette—14*th January* 1885.

GENERAL.—Mr. F. W. V. Peterson, District and Sessions Judge, Jessore, is allowed furlough for eight months and fifteen days, with effect from any date in March 1885 on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Rajoni Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Purneah, was on duty at the Sudder Station of the Mymensingh district from the afternoon of the 17th October to the afternoon of the 8th November 1884.

Mr. R. Carstairs, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is allowed an extension of furlough for two days.

Baboo Bhoobun MohunSoor, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Rampore Hat, Beerbhoom, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Burdwan.

Mr. H. Luson, who has recently been appointed to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Presidency Division and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Nuddea

Mr. J. H. Bernard, who has recently been appointed to be a Member of the Bengal Civil Service, is appointed to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector in the Burdwan Division, and is posted to the sudder station of the district of Midnapore.

Baboo Juggut Doorlub Byseck, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for 28 days.

Baboo Hem Chunder Mitter, Temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, Bongong, Jessore, is allowed leave for two months in extension.

Mr. F. H. Matthews, Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector Manbhoom, is appointed to perform the functions of Collector, under section 4 of Act VII (B C) of 1880, in that district.

Mr. H. Beverley is appointed to be District and Sessions Judge of Nuddea, but will continue to be on deputation until further orders.

Mr. C. B. Garrett is appointed to be additional District and Sessions Judge, 24-Pergunnahs and Hooghly, but will continue to act as Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs until further orders.

Moulvie Ikram Rasul, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Burdwan, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Hooghly.

Moulvie Syed Mahomed, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Hooghly, is transferred to the sudder station of the district of Patna.

Ecclesiastical, 6th January—The Reverend J O'F Willcocks is appointed to act as Chiplain of Darjeeling with effect from the 1st instant during the absence on leave of the Reverend J Stephenson, or until further orders.

Registration, 30th December—Baboo Rejoy Kishor Thacurta is appointed to be temporarily Rural Sub-Registrar of Manickgunge in the district of Dacca. From the date on which he joins the appointment, the sub-divisional officer of Manickgunge will cease to be in charge of the registration office.

Education, 5th January—Baboo Mahesh Chandra Chatterjee, Officiating Deputy Inspector of Schools, Beerbhoom, is appointed to act in the fourth class of the Bengal Subordinate Educational Service, during the absence on leave of Baboo Charu Chandra Chatterjee, or until further orders.

Jails, 6th January—Mr. H. G. Tayler, Assistant Superintendent of Jails, Shahabad, is allowed leave for ten days.

Medical, 4th January—Assistant Surgeon Surat Lall Basu, a supernumerary at the Presidency, is appointed to have medical charge of the Jahanabad sub-division and dispensary in the district of Hooghly, during the absence on leave of Assistant Surgeon U na Churn Mitter, or until further orders.

6th January.—Assistant Surgeon Kally Dass Bose is allowed leave for six months.

Assistant Surgeon Grish Chunder Dhar is appointed to have medical charge of the Demagri outpost in the Chittagong Hill Tracts district.

Surgeon-Major C J w Meadows, Civil Surgeon of Backergunge, is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon of Hazaribagh during the absence on leave of Dr. R Cobb, or until further orders.

Baboo Koomud Nath Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhoom, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Nogendro Nath Sircar, Temporary Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Manbhom, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class.

Baboo Aswini Kumar Basu, B. L., is appointed to act as a Munsif in the district of Nuddea, to do be ordinarily stationed at Kooshtea, during the absence on leave of Baboo Poorno Chunder Shome, or until further orders.

Baboo Dwarka Nath Ghose, Munsif of Chittagong, on leave appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Jessore, to be ordinarily, stationed at the sudder station of that district, *vice* Baboo Sib Das Mookerjee.

Baboo Haris Chander Sen, Officiating Munsif of Chittagong, is confirmed in that appointment.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the resignation tendered by Baboo Hurrish Chunder Ghose of his appointment of Honorary Magistrate of the Kurigram and Gyabanda Benches in the Rungpore district.

Mr. Luson, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Mr. J. H. Bernard, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the third class.

Baboo Hur Kumar Roy, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of this Government by the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is appointed to be a Munsif in the district of Noakholly, to be ordinarily stationed at Sudharam.

Baboo Sheo Sankar Sahai, Munsif of Banka in the district of Bhagulpore, is appointed to be an additional Munsif in the district of Baukoora, to be ordinarily stationed at the sudder station of that district, with effect from the date one which he joined his appointment.

Baboo Hari Lall Mookerjee is appointed to act as an extra Munsif in the district of Chittagong, to be ordinarily stationed at Fatickchari.

Grant of Leave to Munsifs, 24th December.—Baboo Poorna Chunder Shome, First Munsif of Kooshtea, in the District of Nuddea, is allowed leave for one month and 19 days.

5th January—Baboo Mohendro Nath Mitter, Munsif of Kandi in the district of Murshedabad, is allowed leave for three months.

Baboo Rajani Nath Ghose Third Munsif of Dacca, is allowed leave for one month.

Baboo Mohendro Nath Mookerjee, Munsif of Hathhazari in the district of Chittagong, is allowed leave for 15 days.

Baboo Soshee Bhusan Mookerjee, Munsif of Bogra, in the district of Pubna and Bogra, is allowed leave for three months.

Baboo Purna Chandra Roy, First Munsif of Satkhira, in the district of Jessore, is allowed leave for 19 days.

Notification. Public Works Department, Bengal, 5th January—Mr. G H LeMaistre, Assistant Examiner. 1st grade, attached to the Central Office of Accounts, Calcutta, passed the lower standard examination in Hindusteni on the 3rd November 1884.

Mr G Humfress, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, is granted by the Secretary of State an extension of six months' leave on medical certificate, in continuation of the furlough granted him.

G F E S Neill, major, M S C Under Secy to the Govt of Bengal, P W Dept.

Subordinate Educational Service, 29th December—Baboo Baikanto Nath Roy, B A, third master, Dacca collegiate school (class V), is appointed to officiate as second master of the same institution, vice Baboo Iswar Chandra Bose.

Advertisements.

Required at once a qualified Sub-Overseer pay Rs. 30, Horse allowance Rs 7-8 per mensem. Copies only of testimonials to be submitted before 25th instant.

G. M. CURRIE,
Chairman, District Road Committee,
Cuttack.

Cuttack Road Cess Office,
The 5th January, 1885.

WANTED.

An experienced Head-master for the Maisadul Rajah's English School on a salary of Rs.75 to Rs 100 a month, according to the qualifications of the candidate. Preference will be given to University graduates holding M. A. or B. A. certificates. Applications with copies of testimonials of past services should reach the undersigned before the second February 1885 after which date no application will be received.

WOMESH CHUNDRA MITTRA,
Manager, Maisadul Estate,
District Midnapur

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

Water-Works Department.

TENDERS are invited, and will be received by the Engineer, up to noon of the 14th of January current, for the purchase and removal of the trees and jungle from the land in course of being acquired for the extension works at Pulta. The area of the land to be cleared is about 220 bighas, is all clearly nicked out for inspection and lies to the east of the existing water works. The trees, &c, consist of mangoe and other fruit trees, Palm trees of various kinds, bamboos, garden shrubs &c. The contractor to grub up all trees by the roots, to the satisfaction of Engineer.

The whole of the land to be cleared within four months of the date of acceptance of tender by the Commissioners.

Each tender to be accompanied by an earnest deposit of Rs. 200, to be increased to Rs. 1,000 by the party whose tenders, may be accepted as security for due performance.

The Commissioners reserve to themselves full discretion in the acceptance of tenders.

Covers containing the tender to be superscribed, "Tender for clearing Land.'

JAMES KIMBER,
Engineer to the Corporation.

INDIAN NATION.

[ESTABLISHED 13TH AUGUST 1883.]

This journal which has always endeavoured to maintain a high standard of ability and honesty will be published from January 1885, in three sheets of foolscap paper. No effort will be spared to make the paper a first-class journal in appearance and substance. Annual subscription Rs. 6; subscription for shorter periods at proportionate rates; the shortest period for which subscription is taken is one month, the amount payable being 8 annas. All subscriptions for shorter periods than 6 months must be paid absolutely and unconditionally in advance.

Apply to D. C. SOMMODDER,
Manager Indian Nation.
Mullunga Lane, Calcutta.

Wanted from the 1st of March 1885 a Secretary for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association. Salary Rs. 1,000 a month.

Apply by letter addressed to the undersigned on or before 31st instant.

By order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Directors of the Bonded Warehouse Association.

CALCUTTA,
2nd January, 1885.
H. W. I. WOOD,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

On Friday, the 11th of Magh, corresponding to the 23rd of January 1885, at half past Seven in the evening there will be BRAHMO UTSABA at our family residence, No. 6 Dwarka Nath Tagore's Lane. For want of sufficient space and to prevent overcrowding, it has been arranged that admission will be by tickets. There are left five hundred tickets only. Those who are willing to be present and take part in the UTSABA, are requested to apply to the undersigned for Cards of admission without delay.

DWIJENDRA NATH TAGORE.

Notice.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the Adi Brahmo Samaj will be celebrated on the 11th of Magh next, corresponding to the 23rd of January 1885. The following programme will be followed on the occasion:—

Morning Service—From 7½ A.M., in the Adi Brahmo Samaj Prayer Hall.
Sankirtan, Devotional Conversation, &c.—From 1 P.M., to 3 P.M., at the outer compound of the residence of the Pradhan Acharyaya, No. 6 Dwarka Nath Tagore's Lane.
Evening Service—From 3 P.M., at the outer com-pound of the residence of the Pradhan Acharyaya.
Sankirtan—From after the Evening Service till 9 P.M.
All are cordially invited to take part in th celebration.

RABINDRA NATH TAGORE,
Hony. Secy. A. B. S.

GRIMAULT & CO.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists,
Paris: RUE VIVIENNE, 8, Paris.
DISEASES OF THE CHEST.
GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME.

Persons suffering from CATARRH, CONSUMPTION, COLDS, or OBSTINATE COUGHS, and generally those afflicted with diseases of the chest, bronchia, or lungs, should use GRIMAULT & CO.'S SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME, which, prescribed for years past by the medical authorities of all countries, has invariably effected wonderful cures.

By the use of this Syrup the Cough is calmed, nocturnal sweats disappear, and the appetite rapidly improves—a fact soon demonstrated by an increase of weight and improved appearance.

GRIMAULT'S SYRUP is of a rose colour, and contained in flat oval bottles.

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Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S MATICO as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of ACUTE AND CHRONIC DISEASES. These CAPSULES have not, like COPAIBA, the inconvenience of giving NAUSEAS. The Injection is used in recent, and the Capsules in the more chronic cases.

DUSART'S SYRUP OF LACTOPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

This preparation enriches the blood, strengthens the bones, and improves all the vital energies.

Phosphate of Lime is the substance most necessary to life; indispensable for the formation and nutriment of the bony system, as for the transformation of food into muscular fibre. Without it the body wastes away, and it is to supply the lack of Phosphate of Lime that Dusart's Syrup is so useful. It is of inestimable benefit for CONVALESCENTS, WEAK and OLD PEOPLE, and RICKETY CHILDREN, who find in it the CALCAREOUS ELEMENTS entering into the CONSTITUTION OF THE BONES. Well adapted to LADIES in the FAMILY WAY, WET NURSES (whose milk it enriches)and to stop CHILDREN'S DIARRHŒA.

ASTHMA ! ASTHMA !
GRIMAULT &CO'S INDIAN CIGARETTES.

ASTHMA, NERVOUS COUGHS, CHRONIC LARYNGITIS, HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, FACIAL NEURALGIA, and INSOMNIA, are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

SICK HEADACHE! NEURALGIA !
GRIMAULT & CO.'S GUARANA.

This Medicine owes its curative virtues to the great quantity of Caffein which it contains. Dr. Wilkes, of Guys Hospital, declares in the *British Medical Journal* that GRIMAULTS GUARANA acts "like a charm."

"Grimaults Guarana Powders are a certain remedy for SICK HEADACHE."—The *Lancet*, Aug. 31, 1872.

It is the most valuable remedy against DIARRHŒA DYSENTERY and all disorders proceeding from derangements of the Stomach or BOWELS.

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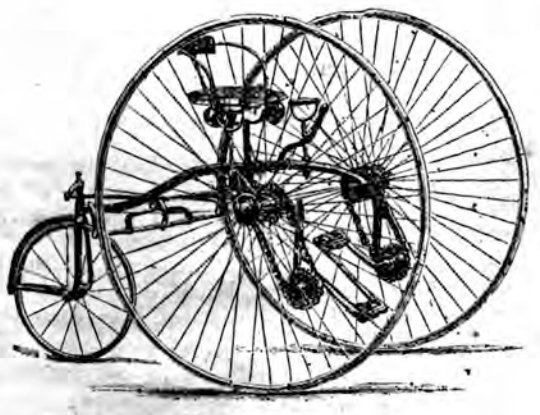
BYCYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

ANOTHER INVOICE JUST RECEIVED.



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IT is the only medicine for intractable cases of Dyspepsia. It completely allays like a charm, all the symptoms, pains, gastric Meteorism, eructations and vomiting. Cash Rs. 4-8.

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AN inestimable external application for that dangerous and suffocating disease, also a highly esteemed remedy for sore throat and hoarseness. Cash Rs. 2 4.

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A CERTAIN cure for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis and loss of voice. Cash As. 14.

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A SAFE, speedy and efficacious cure for Coughs, Colds, irritatation of the throat and difficulty of breathing. Cash Rs. 1-4.

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THE only remedy for Acidity of the Stomach to which thousands of Natives are subject to.

THE price is only 8 annas for small and 10 annas for large bottles.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARNTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medical Comfort the Royal Navy.

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The above Garden has been let out for five years at an annual rent of Rs. 2,500.

A. B. MILLER,
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Awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-84."

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A Purely Vegetable Specific for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Coughs of years' standing, Difficulty in Breathing, Tightness of the Chest, Hoarseness, Throwing or Spitting of Blood, Simple and Dry Coughs, Colds, &c. Price per phial, with testimonials and full directions for use and diet, Re. 1; postage and packing, As. 8. The OLDEST and the YOUNGEST can take them with *safety*!! Prepared only by Mrs. Anna. Aratoon Patentee, Calcutta.

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ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

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Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

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LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.
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ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
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Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

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18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
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Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

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Or any of the Agents in India.

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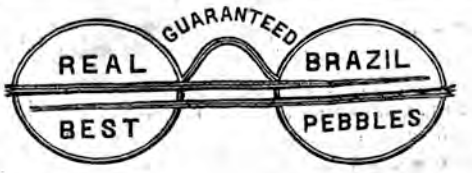

Gold frame Spectacles Pebbles.....	Rs.	25 0 0
Silver ,, ,, ,, ...	,,	10 0 0
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Suitable spectacles can be sent to Muffussil constituents on informing their age, and whether they can read very small prints in day-light without spectacles.

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WARRANTED to cure pains of every description, arising from whatever cause, on any part of the human frame. A certain cure for Pains in the Back, Lumbago, Pain in the Chest, Sore Throats, Coughs, Colds, Mumps, Tightness of the Chest, Bronchitis, Diptheria, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Colic, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Pains in the Groins, Contracted Joints, Gout, Sciatica, Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Swellings, Old Sores, Ulcers, Piles, Ringworm, Pimples, and Eruptions on the Skin.

Many of the best Physicians of the day prescribe DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER in the very worst forms of these ailments, with success.

Pains of every description have been cured by the use of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER only, when all other medicines have been tried without effect.

Per bottle, Re. 1; large size, Rs. 2; Packing As. 8.

☞ The words PAIN-CURER and NO MORE PAINS !!! are our Trade Marks.

DARLINGTON & Co.,

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☞ Examine the bottle and see it has the Seal, Label, and wrapper of Darlington & Co., and beware of imitations.

Mrs. A. Greenway writes from Umballa. "Please send me by return post 6 bottles of DARLINGTON'S PAIN-CURER as I CANNOT DO WITHOUT IT. IT HAS BEEN OF GREAT USE TO MY FAMILY, SAVED ME.

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R. HARDIE.
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Have opened a new Hemœopathic Pharmacy under the Supervision of Competent Medical men, and are prepared to execute orders with all possible care and promptitude, for particulars address Mukerji and Co., 118-1 Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.

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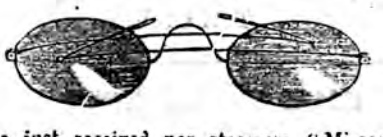

We have just received per steamers "Mirzapore" and "Manora" a large assortment of spectacles and eye glasses Telescopes, Opera glasses, Field glasses, Thermometers, Lactometers, Chemical Thermometers, Botanical lenses, Magic Lanterns, Magnetic Machines, Watch-charms and compasses, eye preservers &c. Our cool Brazillian Pebble spectacles have been proved by thousands to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public:—

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Concave and Convex Brazillian Pebble spectacle in steel frame at ...		6	0	0	Per pair.
Do.	Do. in silver frame at...	8	0	0	„ „
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Best cases leather and metal 8 to 2.

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Vertical and Horizontal in various sizes to crush from 250 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by one small Bullock, up to the largest size Horizontal Mill which will crush 800 lbs. of cane per hour when worked by a pair of strong Bullocks.

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Without profits.

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20	62	2	0	46	8	0	39	0	0	20
25	64	12	0	48	8	0	41	0	0	25
30	68	8	0	51	10	0	44	0	0	30
35	73	8	0	56	0	0	47	12	0	35
40	79	8	0	61	0	0	52	2	0	40
45	86	0	0	66	10	0	57	8	0	45

Endowment Insurance which is an effective way of making a retiring provision for mature and old age. Table of Annual premiums for Insurance of Rs. 1,000.

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Age next Birth-day	Policy payable at death to his heirs if it happen sooner, or on the Anniversary of the day of the Insurance immediately before attaining. Age 60 Rs.	As	P.	Age 50 Rs.	As	P.	Age 55 Rs.	As.	P.	Age next Birth-day
20	32	2	0	34	14	0	38	14	0	20
25	36	0	0	40	0	0	46	0	0	25
30	42	4	0	48	0	0	57	6	0	35
35	50	0	0	59	2	0	75	4	0	30

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